The World

VOL. 1.–NO. 198. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1861 PRICE, TWO CENTS.

Office of The World, No. 35 Park Row, New-York.

THE WORLD—DAILY MORNING EDITION.—An imperial quarto sheet, larger than any of the other New-York two cent Dailies; containing the Telegraphic and other News, up to the moment of going to press, with full reports of the Markets, and a copious summary of the latest Commercial, Agricultural, Scientific, Religious, Literary and Political intelligence. Served daily by carriers, or supplied by News agents, in New-York city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburgh, Hoboken and Harlem. Price two cents. Terms per annum: To persons out of the city who subscribe prior to March 1, 1861, $4 per year, paper to be sent by Mail; on and after that date Six Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months.

DAILY EVENING EDITIONS.—Special Evening editions of The World are issued at 1½ and 3 P. M., each day, containing the latest City and Telegraphic News.

SEMI WEEKLY EDITION.—Three Dollars per annum; two copies to one address, Five Dollars; five copies to one address, Eleven Dollars, ten copies, ditto, Twenty Dollars.

WEEKLY EDITION.—This, as well as the Semi-Weekly, will contain all the daily matter of most importance to the country at large. Special attention is paid to the Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Departments. Its Provision, Cattle, and other Market reports are prepared with the greatest care. Price Two Dollars a year; four copies to one address, Five Dollars; ten copies, ditto, Ten Dollars; twenty-five copies, ditto, Twenty Dollars. An extra copy will be sent to every person forming a club of twenty-five; and for a club of fifty Weekly subscribers, a copy of the Daily will be sent for one year. Clergymen can receive the Weekly, single copy, at One Dollar a year.

CALIFORNIA AND EUROPEAN EDITIONS.—Special editions of The World for California and Europe are issued on the departure of every Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BALL UP AND PRICES DOWN.—WE HAVE this day (Jan. 29) greatly reduced the prices of our skates, to close out balance of stock. We offer the very best assortment in the city, at the very best prices.
CONOVER & WALKER,
"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM,"
BROADWAY, between Grand and Broome streets.

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PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Setting forth all the strong and weak points of character and disposition, what to encourage and what to restrain,
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just starting in life, who are full of zeal, strength, and courage, with but little experience or knowledge of the world,
IN GOVERNING THEIR PASSIONS,
and bringing their moral and intellectual powers into the ascendant, thereby properly qualifying them for
SELECTING PROPER PURSUITS,
in which their abilities can be used to the best advantage, and their defects most effectually overcome, thus securing the best results of their efforts,
AND GAINING HONOR AND HAPPINESS.
These examinations are given verbally, with all the candor and faithfulness of confidential communications, and
FULL WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS
are made, when desired, accompanied by a book or chart, with illustrations of the organs, large and small, with full instructions how to cultivate and direct every faculty,
BY FOWLER & WELLS,
308 BROADWAY, New-York.

YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR
MARCH,
OUT TO-DAY. PRICE 10 CENTS.
PUBLISHED BY T. W. STRONG, 98 NASSAU ST.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD BOYNTON late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No 9 NASSAU Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 3d day of January, 1861.
Jan4 law6m FRED'K G. BURNHAM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SURROGATE of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of E. S. HALSTED, No 42 MURRAY Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of October, 1860.
EZEKIEL S. HALSTED, THOMAS M. MOORE, Executors.
oct24, law6m, wed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH DODGE, late of the city of New-York, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 84 COLUMBIA Street, in the city of New-York, on or before the 11th day of February next.
Dated, New-York, the 1st day of August, 1860.
CHARLES J. DODGE,
Aug 1law6m Administrator of Jeremiah Dodge, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, esq., surrogate of the county of Kings: NOTICE is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH BLACKWELL, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of W. C. BETTS, counsellor at law, 10 WILLIAM Street, in the city of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.
SARAH BLACKWELL, Admin'x.
Dated Sept. 19, 1860 lam-6w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN E. HAMILTON, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 93 FRONT Street, in the city of New-York, on or before the 19th day of February next.
Dated, New-York, the 12th day of August, 1860.
je 16—law6m RICHARD IRVIN, Executor.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—John F. Griffin and Stephen R. Titus plaintiffs, against Samuel B. Waters, defendant. Summons, for a money demand on contract. (Com not served.) To the Defendant—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 3rd day of January, 1861, filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Chambers Street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty three, twenty-five hundredths dollars, with interest from the 4th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine besides the costs of this action.
Dated January 2d, 1860.
LOUIS HENRY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
[Jan 4, law6w] No. 9 Chambers Street, N. Y.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES O. P. Durando and wife against Stephen D. P. Durando and others.—In Partition.—In pursuance of a judgment of this court, made in the above entitled action, on the third day of January, 1861, I will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., by Adrian H. Muller, auctioneer,

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, in the State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing on the southerly side of Madison street, at the land now or late of Leffert Lefferts, and distant one foot two inches westerly from the intersection of the Bowery and Madison street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Madison street fifty-one feet three inches, to the land now or late of Jacob Lang; thence, southerly, along the said land of said Lang twenty-four feet; thence, easterly, along land now or late of John Petrie, and parallel to Madison street, fourteen feet; thence, southerly, along land now or late of said Petrie thirteen feet eleven inches, to the northerly line of the Bowery; thence, northeasterly and along the northerly line of the Bowery, fifty-two feet eight inches, to land now or late of said Leffert Lefferts; thence, northerly and along said Lefferts' land, one foot four inches to the southerly side of Madison street, the place of beginning.

And, also, all those three certain messuages or tenements and lot, piece, or parcel of ground, lying and being in the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings and State of New-York, situate at the southeasterly corner of Adams and Front streets, bounded northerly by Front street aforesaid; southerly, in the rear, by land now or late of Mr. Wallace; westerly on one side by Adams street aforesaid, and easterly, on the other side, by land now or formerly of Mary Burke. Containing in breadth in front fifty-one feet two inches; in the rear fifty-two feet; on the westerly side, along Adams street, one hundred and two feet three inches, and on the easterly side one hundred and two feet be the same more or less; together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.
Dated New-York, January 4th, 1861.
JOHN P. CROSBY, Referee,
1 HANOVER Street, N. Y.
DAVID THURSTON, Plffs.' Att'y. ja 4-law6

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORLD.
AN INDEPENDENT
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
FOR
NATIONAL CIRCULATION
AND
FAMILY READING.

THE WORLD is an imperial quarto journal, published in the city of New-York; aiming to be, in respect to all objects which truthly belong to the province of a secular journal,

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA.

Not assuming or seeking to be a preacher of religious doctrine, but recognizing, in all its judgments on the practical affairs of life, the authority and efficacy of

CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE AND CHRISTIAN TRUTHS.

ALL THE NEWS

WILL BE FOUND IN ITS COLUMNS, IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN ACTIVITY.
POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,
SCIENTIFIC, COMMERCIAL,
As well as in LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART. In all that concerns the moral and mental progress and culture, it will be first and foremost. RELIGIOUS and EDUCATIONAL TOPICS and NEWS, therefore, will receive special attention, and also, all NEW PUBLICATIONS, INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES and WORKS OF ART.
THE
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE
Of THE WORLD is unequaled; not from the NORTH alone but from the SOUTH, EAST and WEST. In every State it has a regular paid correspondent, always a resident of character and position. In Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Syria, China, Japan, South America and Africa, we have paid resident correspondents.
A correspondent travels with Garibaldi's Army.
THE MASSACRE IN SYRIA
Was first predicted and first announced in the columns of THE WORLD, BY
OUR BEIRUT CORRESPONDENTS.

IN POLITICS,

THE WORLD will be independent, but never neutral; never lending itself to party service, but helping the good and exposing the bad in all parties. National, on the side of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and upholding ever the "Doctrine of the Fathers." To the Capitalist, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Farmer, no paper offers such inducements and interest. For each department it has a special editor—Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Literary, Political, etc., etc., etc.,—and so reflects in its columns the last and best results of the life and work of the world. To the Farmer, its

PROVISION AND MARKET REPORTS

Alone are worth the price of the paper.

WEEKLY EDITION.

This, as well as the SEMI-WEEKLY, will contain all the daily matter of the most importance to the country at large. Special attention is paid to the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical departments. Its Provision, Cattle, and other market reports, are prepared with the greatest care. Price $2 a year.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

Four copies to one address, $5; ten copies do., $10; twenty-five copies do., $20. An extra copy will be sent to every person forming a club of twenty-five; and for a club of fifty Weekly subscribers, a copy of the Daily will be sent for one year. Clergymen can receive the Weekly, single copy, at [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD

Published every Tuesday and Friday, contains all the more important matter of the daily editions, with the LATEST MARKETS. No semi-weekly in the country can compare with it in range of topic and variety of information; it is preeminently valuable as a

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Printing 20,000 an hour, has just been built to accommodate its great circulation. It is a larger sheet than any of the other TWO CENT DAILIES.

In paper, type, size, appearance, and range of information, it surpasses any journal ever issued from the American press.

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Address
"THE WORLD,"
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THE WORLD,

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

The Semi-weekly edition of THE WORLD is compiled with close attention to the wants of that large class of readers who require to learn the news more frequently than at weekly intervals, but do not care to take a daily newspaper. Each issue of the SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD contains, therefore, a complete analysis of all news that has reached us during the

HALF WEEK PRECEDING

the day of its publication. Furthermore, all of the FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS,
IMPORTANT CITY MATTERS,
reported on Tuesday and Friday mornings, is included in this edition; so that each number goes to the subscriber laden with the very latest information. In the number published on Tuesday, is always to be found a compendium of
IMPORTANT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.
This includes the weekly report of the
NEW-YORK CITY BANKS;
the condition of
THE DRY GOODS TRADE;
the Provision Market, &c., &c.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY:

Single copy	$3	per annum
Two copies to one address	5	"
Five " " "	11	"
Ten " " "	20	"

Subscribers will please to address
PUBLISHERS OF THE WORLD,
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New-York.

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STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.—JUST RECEIVED, a choice collection of new glass
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
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RAILROADS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1861. GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE. 1861. THE CAPACITY OF THIS ROAD IS NOW EQUAL TO ANY IN THE COUNTRY.

THE GREAT SHORT LINE TO THE WEST.
Office, No. 1 Astor House,
Corner of BROADWAY and VESEY Street.
Facilities for the transportation of Passengers to and from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, and all other towns in the West, Northwest and Southwest, are unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any route.
Through trains for the West leave New York (foot of Cortlandt street), Morning Express, 7 A. M., Evening Express, 5 P. M.
Sleeping and smoking cars on all trains.
Fare always as low and time as quick as by any other route.
By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by RAILROAD DIRECT, or to any port on the navigable rivers of the West, by steamers from Pittsburg.
The rates of freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad companies. Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
This Company also maintains an Emigrant Accommodation Line, by which parties emigrating westward enjoy a cheap and comfortable mode of conveyance at one-half the first-class rates of fare.
J. L. ELLIOTT, Passenger Agent,
No. 1 Astor House.
LEECH & CO., Freight Agents, No. 1 Astor House, and No. 1 SOUTH WILLIAM St.
McDONALD & BISCHOFF, Emigrant Agents, No. 8 BATTERY Place.
ENOCH LEWIS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, New Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, &c. Mail and Express lines for Philadelphia leave the foot of CORTLANDT Street, New-York, at 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M., and Accommodation line at 12 M. For the way trains at all hours during the day, and other particulars, see bills at the Ticket offices and principal hotels.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car), 6.45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday included)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:00 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3 20 and 4 30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	1:15 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the N. Y. CENTRAL RAILROAD for all points West, Northwest and Southwest also with the NORTHERN RAILROAD for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburg and Montreal.
Winter Arrangements commencing MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1860, Trains will leave New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. Express Train from Tryon Row, near City Hall. For Albany, 7 30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. Express Train from Twenty-sixth Street Depot. For Albany, 10 A. M., Express Mail Train from Tryon Row. For Albany, 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train from Twenty-sixth Street Depot. For Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all Stations above Yorkville from Twenty-Sixth Street Depot. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2.30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all Stations, from Twenty-Sixth Street Depot. For White Plains, 6.10 P. M., stopping at all Stations from White St. Depot. For Williamsbridge, 11 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., stopping at all Stations, from Twenty-sixth st. Depot. For Williamsbridge, 11.45 P. M. (Wednesdays and Saturdays only), stopping at all stations, from Twenty-sixth St. Depot.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE.
Albany, 7 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.—East Albany, 7:15 A. M. and 4 45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10 45 A. M.—East Albany 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 3:40 P. M., stopping at all Stations. Williamsbridge, 6 30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all Stations. Williamsbridge, 10 P. M. (Wednesdays and Saturdays only), stopping at all Stations.
Tickets sold and baggage checked for way stations at Twenty-sixth St. stations only.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—From foot of Courtlandt street—Connecting at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Harrisburg, without change of cars.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing December 10, 1860—Leave New York as follows:
Harrisburg Express—At 6 A. M. for Easton, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, &c.
Mail Train—At 8 A. M. for Easton, Water Gap, Scranton, Great Bend, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, &c.
12 M. Through Train—For Easton, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
4 P. M. Through Train—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
5.30 P. M. Way Train—For Somerville.
Express Train for Harrisburg.—The 6 A. M. Express Train from New-York arrives at Harrisburg at 12.40 noon, in time to connect with fast trains, East and West, on Penn. Central Railroad, Northern Central, North and South, and with Cumberland Valley R. R.
Elizabethport and New-York Ferry—Leave New-York from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 and 11 A. M., 3.30 and 5 P. M.
Leave Elizabethport—At 6.12 and 8.15 A. M., 1.20 and 4.50 P. M.
The boats stop at Bergen Point and Mariners' Harbor every trip each way.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3.30 P. M. (Saturdays the 3 30 train runs to Yaphank); Syosset, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3.30, 5, and 6:30 P. M.

PIANOS.

HARMONIUMS TO LET.—TWO SUPERIOR CARHART HARMONIUMS (one with pedals) to let, at low rates. A large variety of HARMONIUMS, both CARHART'S and PELOUBET'S, with one, two, and three banks of Keys, for sale on the most favorable terms.
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PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. First class for sale, to let, or sold on instalments on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, from $175 to $190. COTTAGE PIANOS—Fully warranted, 6¾ octave, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 BROADWAY, N.Y.

LOST.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, IN THE Eighth avenue, between Eighteenth and Twenty-second streets, a Lady's Gold Watch. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning it to the owner, at 256 WEST NINETEENTH street, or WELCHMAN & CO., 11 COLLEGE Place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE BUSINESS OF THE "DOOMSDAY BOOK of the United States and each of the States," ceases to be under the style and firm of Welles & Gillette, I having disposed of my interest in the same, and withdrawn from said copartnership.
JAMES JENKINS GILLETTE.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1861.

HARDWARE.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 CLIFF STREET, NEW-YORK
Offer for sale:
Tin Plates of every description,
Terne Plate, for roofing,
Sheet Iron, Nos. 12 to 28,
Sheet Iron, R. G., 12 to 2,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Sheet Zinc Spelter,
Pig and Bar Lead,
Block Tin, Banca and Straits,
Regulus Antimony,
Sheet Brass, Brass Kettles,
Copper Bottoms,
Sheathing Copper,
Braziers' and Bolt Copper,
Extra size Sheets Copper rolled to order,
Birmingham Kettle Ears, &c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS below.—The first-class steamship ALABAMA, Captain Geo. R. Schenck, will leave on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 3 P. M. from pier 50 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New Orleans, $39.75; Mobile, $34; Montgomery, $25; Eufaula, Ala., $24; Columbus, $23; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21, Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31.75; Augusta, $17 25; Macon, $20; Savannah, $16. For freight or passage apply at 13 BROADWAY. The steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain James Kearney, will succeed.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York, }
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah, } Agents.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 26th, 1861.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER OF THE COMPANY, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860 to 31st December, 1860	$4,602,725 77
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st Jan., 1860	1,412,700 11
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$6,015,425 88

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4,541,155 50
Losses paid during the same period	$2,848,418 72
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	600 318 50

The Company have the following Assets viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	3,000,079 42
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages and others loans	1,100 152 05
Real Estate	200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	106,190 12
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,278,416 81
Cash in Bank	300,164 87
Total Amount of Assets	$6,010,202 10

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 5th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending the 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$10,278,580
Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861	1,374,000
Total profits for 18½ years	$11,652,580
The certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by cash	7,645,310
Net earnings remaining with the company on 1st January, 1861	$4,107,250

By order of the board
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN D. JONES,	GEORGE G. HOBSON,
CHARLES DENNIS,	DAVID LANE,
W. H. H. MOORE,	JAMES BRYCE,
THOMAS TILESTON,	WM. STURGIS, Jr.,
HENRY COIT,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	A. A. LOW,
LEWIS CURTIS,	WILLIAM E. DODGE,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	DENNIS PERKINS,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,	WILLIAM WOOD,
P. A. HARGOUS,	J. HENRY BURGY,
MEYER GANS,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
EDWARD H. GILLILAN,	C. A. HAND,
ROYAL PHELPS,	WATTS SHERMAN,
CALEB BARSTOW,	EDWARD R. BELL,
A. P. PILLOT,	E. E. MORGAN,
LEROY M. WILEY,	B. J. HOWLAND,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
S. T. NICOLL,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 16 WALL Street.

Cash Capital (all paid in and securely invested)	$500,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1st, 1861	1,024,752 38
[illegible] January 1st, 1861	29,407 30

[illegible] Dwellings, Household Furniture, [illegible] and other insurable Property, against Fire, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides three fourths of the net profits of the business annually to holders of its policies.

First Division to Policy Holders,	1857	33⅓	per cent.
Second do.	do. 1858	50	"
Third do.	do. 1859	50	"
Fourth do.	do. 1860	45	"

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

The experience of the past five years has proven
THAT THE
CONTINENTAL'S POLICIES
Are not only as reliable as any issued in this country,
BUT ARE THE CHEAPEST BY FAR.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.—WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, 54 WALL Street. Cash Capital, $200,000. The insured receive 75 per cent of net profits, without incurring any liability. Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, and other insurable Property, against loss or damage by fire, and Inland Navigation Risks.
GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President,
HENRY WESTON, Vice President.
WILLIAM K. LATHROP, Secretary.

GROCERIES.

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.—TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED.
The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York.
$100,000 WORTH OF GROCERIES,
WINES, TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
are now being sold at auction prices at the great
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE.
These are Facts! Facts!!! Facts!!! and no humbug—to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to lay your winter stock of TEAS; FLOUR $5, $6, $6 50; GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests and buy your goods of
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 GREENWICH Street, and
No. 89 MURRAY Street,
Goods delivered free in the city. New-York.

NEW PATENTS.

SAMUEL HARRIS, MANUFACTURER OF PATENT SIFTING MACHINES, of any size, for all purposes, with every kind and grade of Sieves. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Superior Coal Ash Sifters, avoiding all dust.

ALL WHO USE THE PEN OR PENCIL.
All Artists, all Artists, all Art Students,
All Architects, all Architects, all Architects,
All Bookkeepers, all Bookkeepers, all Bookkeepers,
All Business Offices, all Business Offices, all Business Offices,
All Counting-rooms, all Counting-rooms, all Counting-rooms,
All Clergymen, Lawyers, Architects, Engravers, Lithographers, Artists, Bookkeepers, and all persons using the pen or pencil, should have SHAVER'S PATENT ERASER AND BURNISHER, PAPER CUTTER, FOLDER, AND PENCIL SHARPENER, all neatly combined in one tasteful form (several styles with or without the Pencil Sharpener).
For sale by all Stationers. Send for circular.
A. O. SHAVER, New Haven, Conn.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST Street. JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at CARTER'S, 530 Broadway, and at the School.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 137 MONTAGUE Place, Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New York, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, in Brooklyn. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.
$85 per half yearly session.
Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.
Next session opens Feb. 1.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—A FRENCH Gentleman, highly educated, and who has taught, from 1848, in the best families of this city, his native language, together with the branches of a classical education, has several hours disengaged, which he offers to the persons desirous of speaking French with a pure Parisian pronunciation and an elegant elocution.
Terms moderate. Best French and American references. Address by letter (or personally at 3 P. M.) A. P., World office, 35 PARK ROW.

FOR SALE.

LLEWELLYN PARK.
(800 ACRES OF LAND.)
A few beautiful sites still for sale.
Apply to L. S. HASKELL,
Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or 44 CEDAR St., Tuesdays.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.
IRVING BUILDINGS, 594 and 596 BROADWAY.
For sales of Private Libraries, Bookseller's stock, Pictures and Engravings, Works of Art, Fancy Goods, etc. And Household Furniture at private dwellings and at our rooms.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 1st, at 7 o'clock,
OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOR DRAWINGS, Chromo-Lithographs, fine line Engravings, plain and colored, Photographs, Ambrotypes, &c.—a choice collection, including some fine oil [illegible]. For particulars, see catalogue, to be had at the Salesrooms. The pictures are on view.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, February 4, 5 and 6, at 7 o'clock.
VALUABLE AND SCARCE BOOKS, comprising a collection of choice Works in American and General History, Voyages and Travels, Biography, Philology, Poetry, the Drama and Dramatic Literature, Fine Arts, Science, and valuable miscellaneous publications, including a variety of the best illustrated editions, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, on TUESDAY, 5th February, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the Two story attic and basement brick front house No. 85 Dover street; lot, 22 by 58 feet. P. NASH,
CHAS. H. HART, Referee.
Plff's Attorney, 40 Wall Street.

MEDICINAL.

A SOOTHING LETTER.
GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12th, 1860:
Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years drug business that I have ordered a medicine for its intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it to perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use.
Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank MRS. WINSLOW for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar street., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SAND'S
WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT,
For COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION.
Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale by R. ERWIN, 245 GRAND.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL persons having claims against GILBERT W. GRANT are required to present the same to E. & E. F. Brown, the attorneys for the assignee of said Grant, at their office, No. 229 BROADWAY, on or before February 15, 1861.
E. & E. F. BROWN,
Jan21-1law-7t] Attorneys for the Assignee.

Office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Co. New-York, Jan. 22, 1860.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

O. K. Sand,	Joseph Noble,
John D. Scott,	O. Godfrey Gunther,
Herman Bureau,	George Opdyke,
James Hoy,	Melvin S. Whitney,
Edward Schell,	W. J. Syms,
Eugene S. Ballin,	Daniel Devlin.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board O. K. SAND was unanimously reelected President, JAMES HOY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.
O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

WINES, ETC.

YOUNGER'S ALE, IN STONE BOTTLES. For sale by the agent of WM. YOUNGER & SON, Abbey Brewery, Edinburgh.
O. E. HABICHT.
No 127 PEARL Street.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, LECTURE ROOM AND Church Furniture, manufactured by ROBERT PATON, 24 GROVE Street, near Bleecker.

KINDLING WOOD.

KINDLING WOOD AT TWENTY-TWO CENTS, when ten or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split at small cost, at yard, foot E. Twenty-third St.
Address O. COLLINS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FRIDAY, February 1, 1861.
TWO SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
LOVE AND ELOPEMENT at 3 o'clock P. M.
LADY OF ST. TROPEZ, at 7½ evening.
The following wonderful combination of Living Curiosities is to be seen for the very low price of 25 cents:
OLD ADAMS'S CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.
THE LIVING MAMMOTH BEAR, SAMSON.
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION.
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN.
THE LIVING ALBINO FAMILY.
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT?
THE LIVING CANARY BIRD SHOW.
THE LIVING LEARNED SEAL.
THIRTY LIVING MONSTER SNAKES.
THE LIVING HAPPY FAMILY.
MISS DAWSON, DOUBLE VOICED SINGER.
THE $150 SPECKLED BROOK TROUT.
THE LIVING AFRICAN SAVAGES,
who cannot be seen in New-York after this week.
Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents.
Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10 years, 10 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER
SIXTY EIGHTH NIGHT!
Ninety five Thousand people have seen the great local three-act Burlesque, THE SEVEN SISTERS, with its great burlesque cast and the last great scene, the Birth of the Butterfly in the Bower of Ferns. Seats secured ten days in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at half-past six—to commence at half-past seven.
The performance will terminate at ten o'clock.

MR. RAREY'S CHARITY LECTURE
AT THE N. Y. ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Senator Seward's Arabians, "Cruiser," "Peacock," C. W. Bathgate & Co.'s beautiful stallion "New Jersey," and other horses will appear.
Family Circle and Amphitheater . . . . .Fifty cents.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
694 BROADWAY, Corner Fourth Street.
New pictures are added monthly to this large collection.

TO AID 30,000 SUFFERING AMERICANS!
4,000 MUSEUM TICKETS
Are for sale at the offices of the Times, Tribune, World, and Sun. These tickets are the
GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION
of Mr. BARNUM, to aid the
POOR FAMISHING PEOPLE OF KANSAS.
Friends of humanity, I appeal to you!
COLD, AND HUNGER, AND NAKEDNESS
are upon a suffering people. women and children sinking down to death
WITHIN THE JAWS OF FAMINE!
YOUR AID IS NEEDED NOW!
DO NOT DELAY!
THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, November 23, 1860.

MR. RAREY'S CHARITY LECTURE.
Family Circle and Amphitheater . . . . .Fifty cents.

THE GLEE AND MADRIGAL SOIREE WHICH was given January 23d, at DODWORTH'S SALOON, will be repeated for the benefit of
MRS. R. S. JAMESON,
at the same place, on this Friday Evening, February 1st, 1861.
To Commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets One Dollar, for sale at Webb and Allen's Music Store, No. 1 Clinton Hall, Astor Place.

GRAND TRIUMPH OF ART!
MAMMOTH SCRIPTURAL PAINTING!
SIXTY-SEVEN GIGANTIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF PROMINENT EVENTS OF BIBLE HISTORY!
Grouping together in one view, the celebrated Pictures of all the eminent masters of Scriptural Paintings, from Genesis to Revelations. This, the most magnificent Painting in the world, has been visited by the most appreciative audiences with the highest admiration and is now on exhibition at Hope Chapel, No. 720 BROADWAY.
Parts 1st, 2d and 3d—Embracing sixty-seven distinct entertaining and instructive historic scenes in the Old and New Testament, will be
EXHIBITED THIS EVENING.
Admission 25 cents.
Children under 12 years, 15 cents.
Exhibition and Lecture to commence at 7½ P. M. Tickets at the door.
Saturday P. M., 2 o'clock, to Sabbath Schools at reduced rates.

MR. RAREY'S CHARITY LECTURE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquet, Balcony, and Boxes (Reserved Seats), One Dollar. Family Circle and Amphitheater, Fifty Cents.
Tickets now on sale at the box office of the N. Y. Academy of Music. The public are cautioned against purchasing of speculators.
CARD TO THE LADIES.—In reply to numerous inquiries, I beg to say that the whole corps of Academy ushers has been engaged, and that special attention will be given to the comfort of ladies attending my Farewell Matinee.
JOHN S. RAREY.
Metropolitan Hotel, Jan. 29, 1861.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
HAVE UNITED THEIR TWO STORES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
NO. 447 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN CANAL AND GRAND STREETS.

Continuation of the
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS AT RETAIL,
CONSISTING OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK,
IN LIQUIDATION OF THE ESTATE.
By this arrangement both stocks will be thrown open to buyers at RETAIL, presenting AN OPPORTUNITY to buy DRY GOODS at about half their value.
The whole must be disposed of within a short period, in order to carry out our arrangements with our creditors.
THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

POPLINS,	EMBROIDERIES,
SILKS,	HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOAKS,	MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS,	SHAKER FLANNELS, &c.

ALSO,
6,000 dozen KID GLOVES, at 75 cents per pair, the best Glove in the country.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
Approved short notes will be taken from dealers for amounts exceeding $500.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
IN LIQUIDATION,
NO. 447 BROADWAY,
NEXT DOOR TO APPLETON'S.

HALSTED & STILES,
52 and 54 MURRAY Street, New-York,
Importers and Jobbers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and every style and quality of goods used by clothiers and merchant tailors for men's and boys' wear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPERHEATED STEAM, WITHOUT PRESSURE.—Kiln dries lumber in thirty hours, meal for two cents per barrel; and changes hot air into steam-heating furnaces and stoves cheaply. Circulars free. Rights low.
Kalamazoo, Mich. H. G. BULKLEY.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—ALL SHARES IN THE N. Y. & MICHIGAN MINING CO. upon which the assessment, due on the 1st day of November last, remain unpaid on the 16th day of February, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, No. 79 JOHN ST., at 4 o'clock, P. M.
For order,
G. M. GUILD, Sec. & Treas.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW JERSEY, No. 69 WALL Street, New-York, Jan. 31, 1861.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, maturing Feb. 1 (to-morrow), will be paid on presentation at this office.
SAMUEL KNOX.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE.
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT,
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
76 WALL Street, New-York.

TAXES ON LANDS IN MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and other Western States, will be paid by GEO. WOODMAN, 59 WILLIAM Street.

DIVIDEND—MECHANICS AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 WALL Street, (Bank of New-York building). The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1861.

TO LET.

TO LET—STORE NO. 164 AND 166 CHAMBERS Street, forty-four feet front, five stories high, with large vaul—substantially built for a wholesale grocery house, or other business requiring a heavily-timbered store. Apply at 169 CHAMBERS Street.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—LIGHT ROOMS and steady power to let cheap to good tenants. Those wishing small rooms can be suited, corner of North First and Third streets, Williamsburgh, two blocks from the ferry. For sale cheap—A Bogardus Iron Mill, and a lot of Soapstone Chips.

71 2009.085.20032

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA., }
JAN. 18, 1861. }

H. C. SPALDING, ESQ.

SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.

Please find inclosed twenty five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct A. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.

SIR:

I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, }
Jan. 9, 1861. }

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y.

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instanter.

Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING.

SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach, which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common, and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach, constituting sick headache; of hepatic disease, constituting bilious headache; of worms, constipation, and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting, under this class may also be named Neuralgia.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness, and General Debility.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder, of too little consequence to excite anxiety while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases; and, unless early eradicated, it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils, of which costiveness is the usual attendant, are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy, and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence, unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of CEPHALIC PILLS on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 CEDAR Street, New-York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price 25 cents.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 CEDAR Street, New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

The World

SLAVERY AND THE CHURCH.

To the Editor of The World:

Among the powers that affect the world for moral good or ill, the clergy can have no second place. The church must be first, or it is nowhere. It cannot be subordinate to anything else on earth. If not triumphant, it must be militant. If not controlling, it must be warring, both in act and spirit. There is in our American religionism a wide desire to find some easier or less responsible place. Some talk of Christianity as a power not contending against, but smoothly mixing with the world, moulding it gently by the silent efficacy of doctrines never preached, of a spirit never exhibited, thus insensibly "leavening" it, as they say, without fermentation, or the presence of any outward disturbing force. But if it is the same world as in the apostles' time—the same, we mean, spiritually—this cannot be; and all experience shows that with us, practically, and in our day and country, this "leavening" process is, in many respects, just the other way. The fact can be tested directly by the history of this slavery question, and the morality connected with it. For surely there is a right and wrong here, and it should long since have been found, and made a rule of decided action. But whether this right or wrong be on the anti-slavery or the pro-slavery side, it has not been brought out, it has not been made efficient by what may be called the Christianity of the land.

We certainly say this in no radical anti-churchly spirit. The writer, if he knows himself at all, has one feeling predominant over every other. It is one for which he lives, and thinks, and acts. It may be a party feeling, but it is for the party of the church, the visible church, the party of Christianity, of the pure Scriptures, as the only light of a world "still lying in wickedness," still, with the exception of the direct divine power of grace to individual souls (and through them upon the social action), as dark with all its civilization, as atheistical with all its literature, as was the ancient pagan world in the days of Pericles and Augustus.

Has this spiritual power of the church controlled the morals of the slavery question, as it has practically exhibited itself for half a century in our Christian land? In other words, has the church, with its holy doctrines, its holy and gracious efficacy, affected politics and the politician, more than politics, with its dark, worldly selfishness, has affected the church? Which has been the "leavening" power? Take one of the most visible of facts, not slavery in itself, either in the abstract or concrete, as logic would define it, but that great and well known *change* in slavery that has taken place in this country during the past thirty years—that wide spread and still spreading sentiment which, from bare tolerance of slavery as something that the conscience could only endure by fancying for it certain romantic or so called patriarchal features, has come to regard it as good in itself, ordained of God, sanctioned by the Scriptures, and as being, in fact, the "normal state" of all those dark and untaught men who are, for this purpose, supposed to stand to us in the relation of heathen, whether they be of the heathen among us, or "round about us," or far off in "the uttermost parts of the earth." The change has taken place, beyond all doubt, both in the state and in the church, almost universally at the South, to an extent that should alarm us at the North. What has made it? Has politics changed the church, or has the church, in this new pro slavery doctrine, brought a higher and more Christian element into politics?

Some of our confident divines of the pro-slavery school may be, perhaps, so incautious as to accept the issue on the same ground that would cause other students of history and the Bible to shun it for the church's honor. Yes, some of the former class may say, it is even so. It is the church that has brought about the revolution. The better pro-slavery opinions now prevailing are her blessed work, the result not of her neglect, but of her direct doctrinal and spiritual power; we claim the honor of it for her. Look at the South as the evidence of her fidelity. Our southern statesmen almost uniformly held that slavery was an evil. Southern judges, though judicially enforcing, declared it against natural right. Unchristian philosophers like Jefferson went still farther, and in their rationalizing contempt of the Scriptures poured upon this once contemned and grossly misunderstood institution the most sweeping denunciations. But something has changed all that; and it is the church that has done it. The truth is that clergymen have studied the Bible more than they formerly did, they have become profounder biblical scholars; they have examined the *letter* more carefully; they have gone deeper into the *spirit* of that holy and conservative book. By becoming "humble students of the Word," instead of "accommodating rationalists," they have discovered that slavery is no sin at all (as the early Christian fathers, those poor interpreters, or the ignorant Masons and McLeods of former days, so blindly thought it was)—no sin at all, at least no sin *per se*, but, in fact, a blessed and divine institution with a mission, an apostleship in the earth. They have shown that opposition to it is radicalism, rationalism, infidelity—that dislike to it is of the world, and full of worldliness. Hence, the change in the political laity. The politicians have given up that crude notion of human rights and human fraternity; they have submitted themselves to the purer doctrine, and incorporated it into their political platforms. This honor may especially be claimed for the self denying southern preachers; but more than this, they have brought many of their brethren at the North to reëxamine their Bibles and adopt the same godly, conservative doctrine. Yes, it would be for such to say, we accept your issue; the church has controlled politics in this matter, and not politics the church.

Is the bare statement the keenest sarcasm? Does every lip curl with derision at the bare mention of such a parallel? It is not the writer's fault; he would not be guilty of irreverence. If it be irony, it is the irony, not of rhetoric, but of fact too stubborn to be denied. Every man, of every party, knows, when he reads such a statement of the Church's power, that just the reverse is true. The great change in sentiment, whether for good or evil, is beyond all doubt. Equally certain is it that the clergy who partake of it have followed in its worldly wake, they cannot claim to be the leading power. It is not biblical study that is moulding the private and public morality of our nation in this great matter; but the Christianity of the South, the Christianity, to a wide extent, of the North, has been moulded, and continues to be moulded by the politicians and the political influences that are around us.

If not, why, in the midst of so much just denunciation of abolitionism, has there been such a whisper, and hardly that, in condemnation of the Dred Scott decision, not in its political, but in its most obvious moral aspects? Why have our churches felt so little that deep wound to Christianity as well as to humanity? We cannot modify the language; for even admitting the political correctness of the territorial judgment; even admitting slavery to be right, it went unnecessarily beyond any judicial decision respecting servitude ever before made on earth; and this by declaring that the slave could not be known in court, even as a party to the very question of his bondage. It cut off, in fact, slavery's only moral plea, by deciding that the colored man, instead of being a feeble, or, if you please inferior member of the *body politic*, and, as such (both for his own good and the common good), requiring to be placed in wardship and held to service, was, in truth, no *member* of the state at all, that is, no member of humanity. "Out of the state," says the greatest philosopher of antiquity, "man ceases to be properly man," cut off from "*all membership* with a social human organism, he sinks to the level of the brute," in rank if not in form. Such was the doom of Dred Scott. Such was the out casting, the out lawry, the de humanizing, we may call it, in that extreme decision which went so far beyond what was required for the political necessities, even of American slavery. It completed the development of this modern form of mercenary servitude. It absorbed the governmental into the chattel idea, by utterly destroying the last vestige of the civic and social, that is, the human relation.

We return to the question of causality, which has been the leading point in this remarkable change. Bibles have been re-examined, doubtless, but whether as the cause or the effect of any outward moulding—that is the vital point. There are learned men, devout men, Bible loving men, in other parts of the world, where slavery does not exist; they have not discovered the doctrine. This new scriptural light has not been given to the large-minded Englishman, the acute Scotchman, the patient, studious, world-learned, free inquiring yet ever honest German. It is found only in association with this peculiar element of slavery. The fact furnishes a crucial test, as the Baconians would call it. It leaves no doubt as to which is the real disturbing, causal, power.

Politics has moulded our biblical and theological thinking. Sad thought for those who can take no rest whilst Christianity falters, or even seems to falter in the world. The preachers of a state-supported religion have exhibited a moral world-resisting power that is lacking in our "free church." Sad thought for those who have regarded, and fain would still regard, our "voluntaryism," as [illegible] support of a pure unworldly gospel. But so [illegible] the greatness of the spiritual evil throws [illegible] shade every other evil of slavery and its strong [illegible] growing offspring—the political *slave power*.

The Gospel among us yet converts individual souls; but take it in its social influence, and it is *our Christianity* that has been moulded, our Christianity that has been leavened—not the world. Those who live by the day, whether politicians or clergymen, may not readily acknowledge this. They are in the stream and cannot see how fast it moves, or in what strange direction it is moving. Or like men in a balloon, in some dense fog, they have no outward means, either from earth or heaven, by which to tell their course. They have a compass with them, it is true, but it does them no good, because they are wholly at a loss as to the objects and distances that would give any value or meaning to its steering. The political exigesis of certain clergymen has just this want. They find certain texts, the eagerness with which they dash into them, as though they were something that had been overlooked, shows how superficially they had studied their Bibles before, and how little they knew in fact of the general course of former commentary. "To the law and to the testimony is their trite watchword;" they have their Biblical compass, and they think they are examining it very carefully, but it helps them not at all, for they know not how they are applying ancient words to modern ideas, or modern words to ancient ideas, or how they are making an argument against one danger, when they are madly driving toward a peril that is vastly greater.

But we can know our course, if we will take pains to ascertain it. The objects near, or right around, will not help us much, but if we look away forty years, we get the points of a sure and reliable observation. Away off in the distance there are many such landmarks, but for the sake of brevity we will but mention two or three, as being amply sufficient to settle the question we have a number of times repeated.—*Is the Church moulding the morals of our politics, or our politics moulding the doctrines and discipline of the Church.* Take the Presbyterian anti-slavery manifesto of 1787, contemporary with the great ordinance by which all our North Western territory was secured to freedom. Without dwelling on this point, which may seem to some too far back, right from [illegible] and more conspicuous landmark, the [illegible] terian testimony of 1818. Though wishing to economize space, we cannot resist giving a portion of that most remarkable paper—remarkable, not in itself (for it simply contains plain Christian truth, expressed in plain yet most appropriate language), but on account of the striking contrast between its clear, firm testimony then, and its subsequent utter inefficiency.

At that time the undivided Presbyterian church was represented in full by the ministers and elders from every part of the United States—from the North and from the South. A committee unanimously appointed on the subject of slavery unanimously reported, and that report was unanimously adopted by the whole body. It contained the following clear and striking language:

> We consider the voluntary enslaving of one part of the human race by another as a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature, as utterly inconsistent with the law of God which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves, and as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel of Christ, which enjoins that "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Thus was this strong declaration sent forth, forty-two years ago, to try its moral efficacy upon the churches, and through them upon the mind and heart of the community. The church was undivided. The testimony was unanimous. It expressed the Christian sentiment of the South, as well as of the North. It professed to be grounded on the Scriptures; it appealed to the Christianized human conscience. It was intended as a guide to the preacher, a guide to the conscience of the hearer, a churchly interpretation of Holy Writ, a rule of morality, a canon for the church discipline. It recommended a gentle dealing, a regard to wise expediencies; but it was not intended to be a dead letter. It was meant to have, in some time, longer or shorter, its full moral and religious effect. It contained a statement of reasons, and these, too, we give in the words of its own clear utterance:

> Slavery creates a paradox in the moral system—it exhibits rational, accountable, and immortal beings in such circumstances as scarcely to leave them the power of moral action. It exhibits them as dependent on the will of others whether they shall receive religious instruction, whether they shall know and worship the true God, whether they shall enjoy the ordinances of the Gospel, whether they shall perform the duties of husbands and wives, parents and children, neighbors and friends; whether they shall preserve their chastity, and so regard the dictates of justice and humanity. Such are some of the consequences of slavery—consequences not imaginary, but which correct themselves with its very existence.

It concludes with a solemn injunction upon all Christians "to use their honest, earnest, and unwearied endeavors to correct the errors of former times, and as speedily as possible to efface this blot on our holy religion, and to obtain the complete abolition of slavery throughout Christendom, and, if possible, throughout the world."

The abolitionists proper would have used rather more of an oriental style, but no sober opponent of slavery wants stronger language than this. If it was true then, it has had more and more evidence of its truth every year since it was said; if slavery was then an "anomaly," it is now a monstrosity; if it was not true, it should have been repealed. Southern clergymen, in a late manifesto, have said that it has been virtually repealed; and they are right, if a total inobservance is equivalent to a repeal, or even stronger than a repeal, inasmuch as a formal reversal of a rule does less to weaken its moral power than long contempt.

The history of this ecclesiastical testimony does indeed present a very strange moral spectacle. At times, two opposing parties in the church have brought it up in different ways and for very different purposes. One has called for its consistent enforcement, the other has demanded its repeal. Our good conservative *via media* men have resisted both these efforts, and claimed great credit for so doing. To the one they have said it is the church's act; consistency requires that it should stand, though unobserved; do not, therefore, seek to take away from the brethren who thus stand in the middle, breach the moral power, or the appearance of moral power, in such a record, as against the more fanatical party of the North. To the latter they have said: what more would you ask, unreasonable zealots? Has not the church already testified? Why repeat it? Trust to the silent power of truth. The Gospel destroyed slavery once, it will do so again, if you do not hinder it by your own rash spirit. And so has this poor testimony been floating these forty years like a waif that finds no owner, no one who cares for it, no one who will put forth his hand to draw it to the firm shore, or bury its torn melancholy spectacle forever in the deep waters of oblivion.

But to come at once to the strictest reality of language. Forty and two years have passed, and it is a good time to inquire what has been the effect of this ecclesiastical testifying—once so clear, so bold, so unanimous. There can be no great difficulty now in [illegible] the moral current, its force and its direction. We may be assisted, however, by taking another landmark. Observations from the two will leave no chance of error. At the time when this unanimous epistle was sent forth to the Presbyterian churches, North and South, there was just rising into notice a young politician of South Carolina. The next year he became a member of the Senate; in a few years more he was Vice President of the United States. Everybody is familiar with the history of John C. Calhoun, his quarrel with General Jackson, and that remarkable place he afterwards assumed in our politics, when it became certain that in no direct way could he ever become the President of the nation. From that time he devoted himself to the study and the favor of a peculiar and sectional interest. He became, beyond all other men, the champion of slavery—not of the old slavery, the old patriarchal slavery, as some are fond of fancying it, but of a new kind, that had its type in his own ideal. It was a southern empire slavery, a "normal" slavery, a perpetual slavery, a slavery right *per se*, having a "divine right" in the owner, and a heaven ordained fitness in the *property* enslaved. For a season he stood almost alone, under the ban of the offended democratic party—in a minority at the South—and at one time barely sustained in his own state.

What a revolution has that man accomplished—by no great power of individual statesmanship, as could easily be shown, but through peculiar circumstances, that in time, gave his doctrines a party value in the ambitious, empire-seeking South and mercenary North. He became the oracle, the Bible we had almost said, of the southern states. His slavery dogmas were adopted by the democratic party, and became, in fact, their only staple. The southern clergymen everywhere, forgetting Wesley, and Witherspoon, the saintly Bishop White, and the fervent Davies, began to interpret Scripture according to the pronunciamentos of this new political prophet; whilst northern preachers, to an extent now beginning to be discovered, but which may well excite our wonder, have become deeply infected with the poison of that same extreme slavery doctrine which had in him its origin and its new idea, making it different from any slavery ever before known on earth.

During the most of these same forty years, these two powers (if we may call the one a power at all) have been testing their influence upon the public mind—the Calhoun dogma and the manifesto of the Presbyterian church. And what has been the effect of each? The extreme pro slavery teaching of a disappointed, selfish, worldly politician, with nothing in his character to give him any rank as a Christian, even if he could be called a nominal believer—this has so far gained the victory, the moral victory. Yes, there is no denying it, this man has had more power in changing the aspects of the slavery question, its moral aspects, its supposed scriptural aspects, than the solemn ecclesiastical action—so clear, so truly scriptural, so unanimous—of the then largest and most united denomination of Christians in the [illegible] States—yes too, may we not say it without [illegible] to others, unsurpassed in learning and intelligence. Farther than this, he has done more to change the moral convictions of men respecting servitude than all the churches and all the clergymen in our land! Sad thought, most humbling thought! Even as ecclesiastical or churchly partisans, we should feel it, and feel it deeply. That a worldly power should have been so much stronger than the spiritual, and that, too, in the spiritual domain itself—the domain of moral truth, of scriptural truth, and scriptural interpretation! For this is the strange fact to which we are so earnest to call the attention of the religious mind. Had it been a worldly power, exerted on the world alone, though in opposition to the church, it would not have been so humiliating. The world is Satan's field. The church may be defeated there without losing her holy honor; she may expect to be often defeated there, unless her Great Captain put forth his special power in that remarkable manner of which history gives some examples. But to be defeated by the politician on the church's own ground—her moral and spiritual ground; to be driven back even within her own domain; to be made to *follow* here instead of *leading*; to retreat instead of maintaining; to reëxamine Scripture instead of holding fast to a catholic doctrine, an ecclesiastical action, that dates from the days of the Christian fathers—this is "the casting down of Zion," the "shame of her captivity." Even if the church was wrong in her testimony, and Calhoun was right, it is still the same humbling view for all who love her honor. In either case, the church *follows* the world; in either case, she loses her prestige and her name as the leading spiritual power. And this, too, in the land of voluntaryism—a land so boasted of for its free Gospel, its free pulpit, its divorce of church and state, the perfect separation of the former from any worldly power that may limit its freedom, may control its moral teaching, or in the least affect its pure, unearthly, spiritual rank.

Would the church assert her real freedom, let her commence where she lost it with this question of slavery. Let her go back to her old strong testimony. Examine it boldly in the light of conscience and Scripture. If wrong, repeal, renounce, repent. If right, enforce in word and discipline—gently, Christianly indeed, but still with the lofty decision of a real power in the world, having "the keys" of the spiritual house, and trusting to the promise that what she thus binds on earth below shall be bound in heaven above.

We firmly believe that had the church done its Christian duty in this great matter of slavery, our present national troubles would have had no existence. Had it acted faithfully and earnestly before the rise of this extreme Calhoun doctrine; had it, instead of relying on the power of an unpreached Christianity, practically carried out in its discipline and preaching the testimony of 1787 and 1818, or had it afterward warred with the mercenary idea, and thus made an effort to bring slavery back to something of that patriarchal character which had been claimed for it, and on which alone it is at all morally defensible—had the church done this, instead of wasting its strength in fighting abolitionists, or making from the pulpit soothing pleas, or exhibiting its exegetical acuteness in hunting from the letter of the Bible any seeming countenance of any isolated aspect of the servile institution—far different would have been our political as well as our moral state. Nebraska bills, and John Brown raids, or, if any will have it so, the republican party, may be alleged as proximate causes, but nearer in its causality to the great fountain cause is the apparently negative, but really positive, force of a deficient Christianity. The Bible will ever be a popular book, and even Jewish expositions of Christian doctrine will be in demand, when they can be made to soothe a worldly wrong, or uphold a worldly gain. Men may treat with contempt the church's most faithful admonitions—they may affect to despise its direct spiritual power; but they always attach a high value to its *apologies*—we mean in the modern, degenerate sense of the word—apologies such as might come from a Brooklyn or a Charleston pulpit, not the "apology" of Justin Martyr, or of those early heroes of Christ who defended Christianity in the very jaws of the Roman despotism.

TAYLER LEWIS.

A CARD FROM PROFESSOR TAYLER LEWIS.

To the Editor of The World:

Will you insert this, not as part of the answer which I design to give to Mr. Van Dyke's review, but as a card of personal explanation, demanded by his singular course of argument. Some one has furnished him with parts of a local discussion which took place in Schenectady, in the year 1855. I have no objections to his using them, especially since they furnish an occasion for a statement I had thought of making, but was deterred through fear of a seeming egotism. In that truly local argument, the writer took a position which carried him far—he is now willing to say, quite too far—in a pro slavery direction. An excuse might be offered on the ground of its seeming *conservatism*, a word and an idea he has dearly loved, though now so greatly abused. There might be other explanations, were my consistency or inconsistency to be put in the scale with the great truths about which we are inquiring. But there is an easier, a shorter, as well as a more Christian way. It is to confess the error, and if possible make atonement. That argument I now see—I saw years ago—to be wrong. Will my clerical friend give me credit for sincerity in saying that the result, logically reached, was the means of opening my eyes to the conviction that there must be, somewhere, something wrong in the premises. The Dred Scott decision, which I have always hailed with the psalmist's "perfect" or (righteous) "hatred," contributed something to the process of enlightenment. But the whole matter may be cut short by the simple statement, that a deeper reflection thus induced a deeper study of the Scriptures, aided, as the writer diffidently hopes, by something more of "the mind of Christ," has produced a decided change of view in respect to the great question of *property slavery*, or the ownership of man by man. The distinction on which I have so much insisted brings the whole moral and scriptural argument before my own mind in a new and clear light, and I would wish to present that light to others. If Mr. Van Dyke will credit a hearty experience, there is a truth attesting freedom on the one side of this great question, which is never felt in the *reasoning of apologies* however sincere.

Mr. Van Dyke and the partisan who furnished him with the extracts from that local discussion, have done me a favor in giving an occasion for this card to the larger public. The wrong committed here has been long since confessed and atoned. The error into which it may have led any minds among us, it is hoped, has been healed. I only wish to do justice to the good Christian brother who was then my zealous opponent. I do not know where he is now stationed in the Methodist church, but, whether this ever meets his eye or not, I would simply say that in that discussion he was right and I was wrong—whether in skill of argument I say not, I care not. He was right in spirit, right in reasoning, right in the great truth he so warmly and ably defended. But the error, I trust, has not been in vain. A clear discernment of the fallacy that then entered into my own arguments, has made me all the more able to see and expose that same fallacy when employed by others.

TAYLER LEWIS.

Schenectady, Jan. 30.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

[Correspondence of the London Star.]

The dispatch of the French fleet to the Adriatic is looked upon as a confirmed fact. The purpose of this step on the part of the government is not known for certain, but is believed to be a measure of precaution against Garibaldi's intended movements for the month of March. The evident opposition to Garibaldi's [illegible] against Venice has given rise to the idea which to-day was accepted without reserve upon the bourse. The cabinet of Turin has manifested openly its intention of suppressing the enrolling of volunteers, which is an indirect though clear evidence of the abandonment of all participation in Garibaldi's plans on Venetia. But Garibaldi seems not disposed to wait for the concurrence of Sardinia; but, silent as to his projects, he causes many people to doubt whether his real designs are directed, after all, to that province. It is thought that he will go into Hungary by Dalmatia, and raise the population on his march. Cavour has been summoned to answer upon this subject; but Cavour protests that he is a stranger to Garibaldi's intentions, and that the armaments and expedition are in opposition to his will. But Austria will render Piedmont responsible for every attack made upon her territory, whether by partisans or regular troops, whether through Dalmatia, Istria, or the Danube, whether made by Garibaldi or by Turr, by Klapka or Mieroslawski.

The object of the visit made by the Persian embassador to Cavour has been kept a secret, but it is generally supposed to be relating to the exportation of the seed of the silk worm, about which the two governments have long been at variance.

It is generally known that the King of Naples has refused the terms offered by Sardinia, and no further token of cessation of hostilities has been manifested than the dispatch of a parlementary on the 11th from General Bosco to request the Sardinian general to refrain from firing on the quarter where the wounded have been transported. The suggestion to transfer the sick and wounded, the women and children, to Mola di Gaeta had been sent back, but the answer had not reached in time for the courier. The armistice which had been proposed for a term of fifteen days had been subsequently reduced by the Piedmontese to that of one week, in order to have terminated the affair before the convocation of parliament. The French emperor, under whose auspices the convention had been arranged, reduced then his pretensions to twelve days; but as this arrangement would have brought the renewal of hostilities to the 21st of January—day of dark souvenir for the Bourbons—it was thought wise to reduce the term to ten days only. Cialdini has already placed 180 guns in position. Ten more are coming before the end of the week. The whole battery force of Gaeta consists of 900 guns. The rumor of an augmentation of the French Roman army of occupation has been current for the last two days on the Paris bourse. The cause given is, that in spite of the ovation bestowed on the pope, on the occasion of his visit to the Gesu, he expresses himself anxious more than ever, and prepared for the worst, declaring, at the same time, that sooner than leave Rome he will suffer martyrdom. But within the last day or two, public opinion has been so entirely in favor of peaceful arrangements on the part of France, that it is generally believed that his holiness will neither have to leave Rome nor suffer martyrdom, but that the *statu quo* will be maintained for a much longer time than is imagined.

HUNGARY.

[Correspondence of the London Star.]

PESTH, January 9.

An unprovoked aggression on the part of the Austrian soldiery in garrison, in the town of Nagy Koros, in the county of Pesth, led to a collision between them and the people, on the 5th of this month, and in it six citizens were killed, and twelve were dangerously wounded. I need not say that this massacre, for so it is regarded, has created a deplorable impression throughout all Hungary, and has greatly widened the breach between her and Austria. Yesterday the funeral of the victims was celebrated with great pomp, and was attended by nearly all the population of the town. Not a man was there in the crowd who did not mentally vow that the Hapsburgs and their agents should be made to pay for the innocent blood shed, and be assured the vow will be kept!

The commission of the county of Pesth, on hearing of the conflict, sent a deputation to Nagy-Koros to investigate the circumstances, and to endeavor to tranquilize the people. Its presence in the place, in all probability, prevented another collision. The Austrian commander, not content with the massacre he had perpetrated, drew up his troops under arms in the principal streets through which the funeral procession had to pass. The sight of this exasperated the people, and no wonder, for it was an outrage, and was indeed intended to be one. But the deputation from Pesth peremptorily insisted that the troops should be withdrawn, and the commander, not without grumbling, obeyed. The deputation has just reported to Pesth that the population is at this moment calm, but that burning indignation exists against the Viennese government and its creatures. The deputation observes that, in taking on itself to send a deputation to Nagy-Koros, to inquire into an outbreak, the commission of Pesth county assumed governmental powers; and observe, that this assumption of the power shows how low Austrian authority has fallen.

The commission of Pesth is holding almost daily meetings in the Varmegyehaz (county hall), and is taking, with that remarkable political intelligence which distinguishes the Hungarians, all the measures necessary for maintaining order, and gradually relieving the country from the Austrians. You may remember that the Emperor Francis Joseph, in his diploma of the 20th October, decided that all questions relative to finance, should be reserved for the government of Vienna; and that Baron Vay, in his instructions to the fo ispanok (lords-lieutenant) of counties, declared the same thing. But the Pesth commissioners pay no more attention to diploma and institutions than if they existed not. It has dismissed all Austrians or Austrian creatures employed in the finance department, and has taken possession of all books and papers, and all deposits of public establishments. It has, however, positively ordered that the sums which have been paid into the public treasuries for taxes shall on no account be touched, for the reason that the taxes were levied without the consent of the diet, and were therefore illegal. This resolution of the commission is of the very highest political importance, for it tells the people that the taxes are illegal, and consequently ought not to be paid, and it amounts to a menace to the Austrian functionaries that they will be called to account for having levied them.

SKATING IN PARIS.

Last evening there were symptoms of a thaw, and the side streets of the Boulevards and the Rue Rivoli were quite dirty. The frost took up again, however, before morning, and the skating in the Bois de Boulogne to-day was capital. Extraordinary pains are taken to keep the ice in good condition. The snow, or rather rime, is carefully swept away, and men are employed with fire engines to water the ice, so that a perfectly glassy surface may freeze. The "awkward squad," of course, forms the majority of the performers, but their mishaps are less laughed at than they would be in London, and so they are encouraged to improve in an art which, though of no great difficulty, cannot be acquired without practice. The Count de Morny, an accomplished skater, is frequently on the ice, his countess, although for a *grand dame* she gets along very respectably, disappoints those who expect to find a Russian lady quite a proficient. The emperor once appeared among the crowd of skaters last week, and pushed the imperial prince before him in a sledge. All the swans and ducks who habitually live on the lake are congregated together in one corner, where the ice is continually broken to give them a place to swim about.—*London Times.*

MISS NIGHTINGALE.—The London *Times* regrets to learn from undoubted authority that the report recently circulated in several journals of the gradual improvement in Miss Nightingale's health is entirely without foundation. Her malady, far from being alleviated increases upon her, and her state, which confines her entirely to her apartment, is one of great exhaustion and severe suffering.

DEATH OF THE COUNT AND COUNTESS MONTEMOLIN.—Count and Countess Montemolin died at Trieste on the 14th inst., within a few hours of each other. Count Montemolin, was son of the Infant Don Carlos, who for many years asserted, arms in hand, his claims to the throne of Spain. He was born on the 31st of January, 1818. The countess was a princess of Naples, sister of the late King Ferdinand II., and born on the 29th of February, 1820.

A THRILLING STORY.

NEW-YORKERS ELEVEN YEARS CAPTIVE AMONG THE SNAKE INDIANS.

[From the Cleveland Herald, Jan. 28.]

On Saturday morning the western train brought to this city a man and woman, who related a story that, if true (and there is no reason to doubt it), has few equals even in romance. The persons were man and wife, their name Kimball, and they formerly resided in the neighborhood of Syracuse, New-York. Their story was substantially as follows:

In 1848, in company with a party of sixty three, the Kimballs started for California by the overland route. In the party was their father, an old man, and three sisters. They passed on westward in the usual manner, without accident, until the 17th day of July. They were then on the plains, far from any settlement, and as they were pursuing their ways were suddenly surprised by a large party of Indians. The little party was immediately put in as good condition for defense as the time would permit; the females being placed in the center. Down came the Indians [illegible], but met a resistance as obstinate as desperation could produce. The white men fought for their wives, and fought nobly—so well, indeed, that when the contest was ended, there were, of the party of sixty-three, but thirteen left, including men and women. The Indians took what plunder they wanted, tied the prisoners in pairs, and continued their rambling expedition. The next day they halted and prepared to dispose of their prisoners.

The old man Kimball was made to "run the gauntlet" for his life. He was too feeble for escape, and, wounded and completely exhausted, was tied to a stake and burned. The younger Kimball was then brought to the desperate trial. He was strong and active, and successfully underwent the ordeal. The Indians, pleased with his prowess, allowed him to make a second trial for the life of any female he might choose. The poor man was almost in despair; his wife and three sisters were sitting on the ground, and he was called upon to choose the one he would save, with the certainty that death by torture would be the fate of the others. He chose his wife, and saved her. The Indians murdered his sisters in his presence. It was a poor privilege he had so dearly bought. They were obliged to perform menial duties for their captors, and the woman was often treated with brutality. Following the Indians from place to place without an opportunity to escape, they lived till 1859, when their party met a United States surveying company. Kimball told his story to the whites, and one of them, an old resident in the country, offered his aid in effecting their escape. The offer was gladly accepted, and the attempt, after many months of intense suffering, was successful.

Kimball and his wife reached this city on Saturday without money. The railroad authorities had "passed" them thus far on their journey. Depot officer Clark Warren took them in charge, cared for them during the day, and the officers of the C. & E. R. R. "passed" them over the road on the afternoon train. A large number visited them in the sitting room at the depot, and listened to their story. Mrs. Kimball exhibited a mark on her forehead, made by a blow from an Indian war club. One of her arms was broken in the same manner. Her feet were calloused, and the soles were as hard as the sole of a shoe. There were various other indications that their story was strictly true, and none who heard them doubted it. They have friends in New York who have doubtless long supposed them dead.

THE CANADIAN FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—DIFFERENT VIEWS IN CANADA.—The Montreal *Gazette*, of the 28th instant, publishes a communication from a correspondent, who contends that the slave Anderson became the aggressor when he fired the second shot at Digges, after the latter became disabled, the latter being then unable to continue the pursuit, and that, under such circumstances, the effort of the slave to kill his antagonist was actually murder—not an act done in self defense. To this argument the *Gazette* replies that "the slaying of Digges was not a matter of malice prepense deliberately plotted, but an act committed in the heat of an affray, when Anderson's passions had been aroused by the persistent pursuit of Digges and his slaves, and the imminent danger of capture, the slain man being the assailant. It was therefore not murder, even if we admit his basis of argument, and his reading of the evidence, but manslaughter, an act which does not come within the purview of the treaty. No thing can indeed bring the homicide within the meaning or intention of the treaty, and the act based upon it, but the distinct recognition and subservient obedience to the rules of the Missouri slave code, which gave legal right of capture to Digges, to return this man into the 'hell of slavery.'"

SAD ACCIDENT.—A young lad by the name of Kitchen was killed last week in East Glenville, by the falling of a load of wood upon him. Young Kitchen and his father had gone into the field with a team and sleigh, to procure a load of wood. Having procured it, both were seated upon the sleigh when it upset, throwing them both off, the wood falling upon both so that neither was able to extricate himself. They laid in this position a long time, the son crying in the most agonizing manner to his father for relief. Finally their cries brought some woodmen to their relief. The father was but slightly injured, but the son only lived a few moments after being released.

THE STAFFORD HOMICIDE.—Young Balden, indicted for killing George Stafford, was yesterday morning admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500, by Judge Seymour.—*New Haven Register.*

The hour has come.—*Charleston Mercury.*
And "*the man*" is in Fort Sumter.—*Prentice.*

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

There were two marked and representative speeches made in the House to-day. As an oratorical effort that of Mr Conkling, of New York, surpassed any other that I have heard in that body the present session. The voice of that gentleman is clear and musical—its lowest tones being heard distinctly in every part of the hall; his manner graceful and impressive, and his style ornate and classical. He speaks in slow and measured tones, with discriminating emphasis, is perfectly self-possessed, has great command of language, and makes the most of every telling point in his speech. If I were disposed to be critical, I should say he is a little too rhetorical, does not throw himself enough upon his impulses, and relies more upon elaborate preparation than upon the inspiration of the moment. His speech, though bold and uncompromising in its anti-slavery sentiment, was courteous in tone and conciliatory in spirit. Toward its conclusion he took the ground occupied by all the republicans, and was prepared to go as far in compromise as any of them have expressed a willingness to concede. While he would not vote to establish slavery in the territories, he was ready to adopt any practical solution of the difficulty, the best of which, in his opinion, was the admission of New Mexico as a state, leaving to its people the sole responsibility of the whole question. His remarks were listened to with close attention and evident interest by members on the opposite side, and at its close was warmly applauded in the galleries by the numerous sympathisers with its views, as it had been received in respectful and appreciating silence by those who dissented from them. I could not but think that it was well that southern gentlemen should be made acquainted with one decided phase of northern sentiment—so apt to be associated in their minds with fanatical rant—so calmly and eloquently expressed. They could not but respect both the speaker and the sentiment.

The other speech was that of Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, which, though very union-loving in profession, I could not but feel was exacting in tone and the character of its demands. (The truth requires that the same thing should be said of the speeches of almost all of the border state men of the South who are most conservative in sentiment, and who express the greatest devotion to the Union.) He could see no hope but in the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions, and made a most affecting appeal to the republicans to accept them for the salvation of the country. I could not but wonder that an appeal so eloquent had no reflective influence, and did not move the gentlemen, by its patriotic considerations, to waive the theoretic establishment of these resolutions, when all their substantial, practical advantages could be as well secured by some of the other propositions of compromise. Perhaps he felt that he was going as far as the sentiment of his state would sustain him, and that, like the other gentlemen I have referred to, he was giving the ultimatum of the border states. If this be so, then there is an end to all hope of the amicable settlement of the controversy. Sympathy with the Union men of the South will induce the republicans to go far in the line of compromise—many may think too far—but it will not lead them to give up the distinctive and vital principles of their political—I might almost say, also, of their moral and religious—creed. I have yet to meet, or to have reliable information of, the first one who proposes to do so. The concluding passage of the gentleman's speech, in which he pictured the spirits of the brave Kentuckians soaring to heaven from the death bed of fame, was rapturously applauded. By the way, this applause of the galleries is getting to be a regular institution. It is, however, conducted with such decorum and subdued enthusiasm, that it is difficult to do anything with it. It is rarely indulged in except at the close of the remarks of members, and then but for a moment, and is always succeeded by such quiet and good order, that the presiding officer has not the heart to enforce the rule, and its penalty then would then be but little felt.

Considerable objection is taken to the new tariff bill. Not so much to its distinct provisions—with the exception, perhaps, of the change in the warehousing system—but on the ground that it would be impolitic at the present time, as obnoxious to the South. It is, however, simply a tariff of revenue, and will receive such modification as the experience of the able committee of the Senate, to which it is referred, can suggest. It is imperatively demanded by the state of the treasury, and it is very doubtful if it will be adequate to its relief. It is said that Lord Lyons has expressed the opinion that its passage will have an influence upon the British government in favor of the recognition of the southern confederacy. I very much doubt the truth of any such interference on his part with the legislation of the country, and if any such intimation has been given, it can only be regarded as a diplomatic ruse against a measure which he apprehends will be prejudicial to the interests of his own country.

The *Constitution*, not of the United States, but a pestilential secession sheet, published in this city, expired this morning, of starvation, but not a great many "mourners go about the streets." Edited by one of the worthless foreigners who seem to have no other mission than that of the ruin of a patient country, which too often bestows upon them the only reward of their insults and calumnies they can appreciate—the pecuniary—it has done all in its power to overthrow the government which has fed and nursed it, and the withdrawal of whose patronage has caused its timely end.

The adjustment, without bloodshed, of the difficulty between the honorable members from Indiana and Arkansas, gives as much satisfaction here in the present crisis as the published correspondence causes amusement. Mr. Dunn disclaimed, in so many words, on the floor of the House, any "intention to offend personally" Mr. Rust. The disclaimer is not satisfactory to the latter gentleman. It is, however, deemed satisfactory by his "friend," but he is not certain that the printed report of it may not be susceptible of a "different construction;" whereupon Mr Dunn's "friend" assures him that such is its meaning, and the two gentlemen, over their own signatures, "accept the above adjustment," and the "mighty difference 'twixt tweedle dum and tweedle-dee" receives another beautiful illustration.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, will take an early occasion to address the Senate on the all engrossing subject. Notwithstanding the bold stand taken by him in reference to the enforcement of the laws, in his comments upon the President's message at the opening of the session, no gentleman is more sincerely anxious about the condition of the country, or more truly solicitous for an adjustment of the present controversy on terms which will be honorable and satisfactory to all parties. His speech will be conservative and conciliatory.

FROM ALBANY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ALBANY, Jan. 31.

The oldest inhabitants hereabout freely admit that never within the memory of man have the political waters been so fiercely agitated as at this moment. Albany, although the seat of government of the state, and well adapted by its central position and facility of access for the purpose, has never been selected by any of the great political parties which have successively flourished among us as the seat of a state convention! But a new precedent has been established by the democratic party, and the special council which meets here to-day has already brought together many of the magnates of that once powerful organization. Whether on account of the overwhelming importance of the crisis, which that body has been called upon to consider, or owing to the fact that no "spoils" are immediately in prospect, the party on this occasion has, as it is universally admitted, selected for this trust its most able and respectable men. Politicians of a bygone generation, whose names have become historical—the companions of Wright, and Van Buren, and Marcy—men who wielded the government of the state in the palmy days of the democracy—are again seen in our streets and public places, and the democratic party seems, in fact in this instance, to have acted upon the principle of "old men for counsel." To so great a degree has this disposition been carried, that a good many are disposed to sneer at these venerable men as "fossils," and otherwise irreverently to allude to them; and a wag this morning said, in my hearing, that "it reminded him of the resurrection of the dry bones in the valley of Jehoshaphat." But seriously, there is no doubt that the democratic party has acted wisely in intrusting its destinies, at this crisis, to the hands of men whose weight of character will clothe their counsels with a certain authority, and whose experience and conservative tendencies will insure circumspection at a moment so critical in the history of the party and the country. The convention is very large, the call requiring four delegates to be sent from each assembly district, and in some cases even this number has been exceeded, so that it will consist, when full, of at least six hundred members. Nothing whatever can be gathered as to the policy which is likely to be recommended by the convention. The most conflicting views are expressed by the members in conversation, as to the duty of the North in view of the present exigency; every grade of sentiment, from the high-toned Jacksonian coercive policy of McLeod Murphy and Spinola, to the peace, at any price, ideas of the *Express* and *Journal of Commerce* faction.

[You need not be astonished if the "irrepressible conflict" breaks out here as uncontrollably as at Washington and Charleston; and if so, those who have assembled to build the great edifice of democratic power and supremacy are scattered like the builders of Shinar, speaking conflicting doctrines and a confusion of tongues. The inevitable Mozart and Tammany hall feud comes up again, as a matter of course. Tammany, as you are aware, has sent a deputation of picked and irreproachable men, and has instructed them to make no compromise or concession of their own rights or her prerogatives, although it is hardly likely that she would advise them to pursue so extreme a course in their treatment of our national difficulties.

But while the democratic magnates possess a certain philosophic dignity becoming to men who assemble to deliberate upon great abstract principles, the opposing camp—where the contest is over the distribution of the substantial and material fruits of party success, where the division of the spoils is at issue, and where the more sordid passions of men come in play—furnishes a scene in all respects the reverse of this. Here all is bustle, intrigue and contention. The members of the legislature who are not avowed partisans of one or the other candidates for the senatorship are waylaid and beset by importunate partisans in a manner fearful to contemplate; their desks are covered every morning with letters from their constituents, assuring them in the most positive manner that the sentiment of their district is unanimous in favor of one candidate or another—these assurances, it should be understood, being divided as equally as possible between the three or four gentlemen most prominently named in connection with the office. So far is it from being surprising that public men so often act in a manner which seems to give the lie to all their antecedents and professions, the only wonderful thing about it is that they are not utterly bewildered and even bereft of reason by the flood of contradictory statements, by the urgent appeals to every shade of feeling and interest, by the incessant goading and importunity to which their position exposes them. To any one who has had an inside view of affairs at Albany, and probably the same may be said of any other capital, many of the great mysteries in public affairs seem to be astonishing, and we have here the means to unravel in part the complicated web of history. I told you last week that the contest for senator was waxing fierce, but the conflict of last week compared to that now going on was

"As moonlight unto sunlight, or as water unto wine."

Every train brings fresh arrivals to swell the horde of borers, who are now assembled from every part of the state, to operate by every imaginable appliance upon members who are supposed to be yet open to conviction. Mr. Evarts has taken the field in person, and is stopping at Congress hall, which has consequently become the headquarters of his partisans, and is crowded to repletion with the numerous and influential lobby, who are working incessantly night and day in his favor. It is generally admitted that in the caucus Mr. Evarts will be, at the start, the leading candidate, Mr. Greeley second in the race—that Judge Harris will have a certain number of votes, which he will retain so long as there is supposed to be any possibility of his success, and that there cannot be a nomination until this balance of power party is disposed of. Hence the contest rages most furiously around the devoted heads of the Harris men, and of the half-dozen or so of members who are, by common consent, and through the reserve which they have so far maintained, put upon the list of "doubtful." The Wood interest, it is believed, has abandoned the idea at the time entertained of getting rid of Evarts, and is now making a virtue of necessity, working, at least earnestly, if not heartily, in his favor and, in this instance, it has the aid of a number of politicians who are not usually found acting on that side, and whose admiration of the statesmanlike qualities and high abilities of Mr. Evarts has, in this instance, overcome the prejudice with which they regard the candidate whose name is on the regular slate.

It is impossible to say what the final result is to be. The respective partisans of Mr. Greeley and of Mr Evarts clamorously assert their confidence; betting is going on at a round rate between them, while the friends of Judge Harris wear a look of quiet confidence, which seems to say that they "bide their time."

The debate in special session of the assembly on Tuesday evening, upon Robinson's compromise resolutions was desultory and uninteresting in the extreme. It is well known here, that those who do the most of the talking on these occasions, are talking for buncombe. Many members who can not write two consecutive sentences of English grammatically, manage in some mysterious way to get off highly rhetorical speeches, which only appear in the columns of the *Argus* and *Journal*, and are sent off in dozens to the constituency at home, who marvel, as they well may, that they could ever have failed to discover the remarkable abilities of their representative, and, with a class of members the height of ambition is reached if they can only procure a notice of some sort in the New-York journals. They care little whether it be by way of censure or of applause, if they be but noticed. So, while the aspiring members who obtained the floor on Tuesday evening, were pouring forth their eloquence, the men of the assembly were listlessly lounging about the lobbies or reading the papers, as if there was no such thing as a Union to be saved, and after the evening had been spent in this way, the house adjourned, after making the subject the special order for Tuesday evening.

FROM VIRGINIA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 30.

ARRIVAL OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER—HE DESPAIRS OF ANY SETTLEMENT.

Ex President Tyler arrived here yesterday from Washington, and left this morning for his home. During his stay several members of the legislature, and other prominent citizens, called upon him, for the purpose of ascertaining his views of the prospects of an adjustment of existing difficulties. He utterly despairs of any settlement that can satisfy the South. As regards the result of the commissioner conference, to be held on the 4th proximo, he says that an insuperable obstacle to an adjustment through that medium is presented by the inability of Congress, or any other legalized assembly, to give it constitutional force, or put it in progress of enactment in constitutional form, in the absence of the requisite number of states for the ratification of any measure of compromise that the conference may agree upon. In any event, the ex-President seemed to despair of any adjustment which the South would agree to. He evidently entertains a poor opinion of Mr. Buchanan's integrity. When he called upon him to ascertain if the Brooklyn had been sent with reinforcements to Fort Sumter, the President replied in the negative, but remarked that she was sent on a mission of mercy. The tenor of ex-President Tyler's remarks has led to an impression that his mission did not result in a manner satisfactory to himself. Buchanan is very fearful of being burned in effigy at the North, should he veto the force bill intended to be passed by Congress.

THE CENSUS DEPARTMENT SEEKING INFORMATION ON SECESSION.

The anxiety displayed by the following copy of a circular sent by the head of the census bureau to the several census takers or assistant marshals in Virginia, shows how deep is the concern felt in the action of the Old Dominion. The development of the movement has elicited severe denunciations of Mr. Kennedy. It is looked upon as a piece of espoinage for which the Department of the Interior deserves impeachment.

CENSUS OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

DEAR SIR: Will you have the kindness to inform me, without any delay, regarding the opinion of the people in your subdivision respecting secession, and what character of delegates you will send to the state convention.

I will reciprocate the favor when occasion permits.

Cordially, your friend,
JOS. C. J. KENNEDY.

To ——

You may imagine the disposition of the census takers to accommodate the census bureau in this matter, when you are informed that many of them have not, so far, received a dollar for their services. I am told that some of those to whom the circulars have been addressed replied in very caustic terms, and took occasion to indicate their sense of the beggarly policy of that department toward its employees. I feel satisfied that but little information will be obtained through these channels.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The secessionists of this city held a meeting the night before last to nominate candidates for the convention. It was the most stormy, disorderly meeting ever held here, perhaps. Some of Botts's friends were present, and contributed in no small degree to create the disorder. They did so by way of retaliation for a similar outrage by the secessionists upon a meeting called a few evenings previous to hear Mr. Botts's sentiments on the crisis. On that occasion a committee was appointed to request that gentleman to address the meeting, which he agreed to do. His advent, however, was the signal for a perfect storm of groans and hisses, and he was compelled to abandon the purpose which led to his presence in the meeting. For a time a somewhat similar scene prevailed at the secession meeting on Monday night; but quiet was ultimately restored by the summary and violent hurling from the galleries of the Botts men by a party who rushed up from the floor of the building, armed with bludgeons. The scene was worthy of Tammany in its palmiest days. The meeting succeeded in making nominations, but with great difficulty. The nominees for this city are: George W. Randolph, a lawyer, and grandson of the illustrious Jefferson; John B. Steger, also a lawyer, and Judge John Robertson, at present commissioner from Virginia to South Carolina. The three are in favor of secession before the 4th of March. Their success, however, is very much doubted, this city being strongly whig, and of course against secession.

CARD OF THE VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

The card signed by the secession members of the Virginia congressional delegation expressing despair of any settlement of existing difficulties by Congress, was altogether intended to affect the election of delegates to the convention. The counter movement by Douglas, Crittenden, and the four members of Congress who refused to sign the card above referred to, Harris, Boteler, Clemens and Millson, will, however, effectually counteract the influence of that document. It was a good secession move, but its object is very well understood, and will inevitably be defeated. The plan of the unionists for the forthcoming election is of a character so complete as to secure beyond a doubt, a Union majority in the convention. In many counties they have obtained compromises in the way the concession of one candidate when the success of two secession candidates upon a fair trial of strength would be certain. In counties where the Union sentiment largely predominates, no such compromise has been entered into. It was not until after the nominations were made and the compromises fully adjusted that the secessionists discovered their mistake. It was then too late to remedy it.

AN OFFER TO CAPTURE FORT MONROE.

A member of the order of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," from Norfolk, waited on Governor Letcher yesterday, and offered to take Fort Monroe if the governor gave permission. I understand the governor inquired what his plan of attack was, but this the heroic and intrepid knight refused to communicate. He said a failure would not materially affect his excellency, while it would involve terrible consequences to the attacking party. Some here express regret that the governor did not give his permission.

THE APPREHENDED ATTACK ON WASHINGTON.

The apprehensions of an attack on Washington city, before the 4th of March, which have led to the military preparations now in progress in that city, are entirely unfounded so far as any purpose on the part of the people of Virginia is concerned. I understand Governor Wise laughs heartily over the matter. It is said that he intends, if his health permits, to make a tour to Washington, at some early day, with a view to add to the excitement by his presence. The whole affair is looked upon here in no other light than that of a good joke.

MR. BOTTS AND THE CONVENTION.

The friends of John Minor Botts are actively at work among the voters of this city to secure his success in the forthcoming election. There is a very general impression that he will be elected, and if so, it may be set down as proof positive of the pre-eminent Union character of our people. Botts is the representative of the broadest conservatism recognized anywhere south of Mason and Dixon's line. He is, in fact, regarded as an out and out republican which must render his success in this instance peculiarly significant. Whatever may be the result of this contest, it is certain that he has a strong party at his back in this city who fully indorse his views.

BUSINESS IN RICHMOND.

Business in this city continues very dull. I learn that the spring supplies will be very limited, the purpose being to exhaust all the stock on hand before contracting any new obligations. The credit system is almost abolished, owing to the dark uncertainty in which everything seems to be involved. In the various departments of military equipments and supplies there is unusual activity. The Tredegar iron works in this city are in active operation, filling orders for heavy guns from almost all the southern states. More than the ordinary number of men are employed at these works, while the working hours are extended from 6 P. M. until 10 P. M., to keep pace with the pressing demands. Tailors are doing a thriving business in the way of military uniforms, while gunsmiths are driving a profitable trade in Colt's revolvers, and other implements of war. With these exceptions, business may be said to be at a stand still.

POLITICAL WORLD.

GEORGIA STATE LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 26.

The convention met this forenoon at ten o'clock. An appropriate prayer was made by Dr. Alexander Means, a delegate from Newton county.

The Hon. H. V. Johnson, of Jefferson county, who has been absent from the convention several days, in consequence of sickness, was again in his seat to-day.

Mr. Barton, of Chatham county, moved that the convention go into secret session merely for the purpose of having the proceedings of the secret session of yesterday read and confirmed. The gallery was cleared, and in about half an hour the doors were again opened for the public.

Mr. Styles, of Ware county, made a report from the committee on the contested election case in Wayne county. Dr. T. S. Hopkins contested the seat now filled by Mr. Henry A. Cannon. The committee reported in favor of Mr. Cannon keeping his seal, which report was accepted by the convention.

Mr. Sh[illegible]shire of Floyd, reported an ordinance providing for the reduction of the number of members in the legislature, amending and altering the third, fourth, seventh, and eighth sections of the first article of the constitution of the state. It provides that each congressional district shall be known as a senatorial district, and each district be entitled to five [illegible]tors, making forty in all. That no person shall be a senator unless he is twenty five years of age, and been a citizen of his district five years. That the house of representatives shall consist of one hundred and thirty-three members, to be elected biennially, and that all representatives shall have attained the age of twenty one years, and been five years a resident, and that this alteration shall not g[illegible] until the term of service of members [illegible] present general assembly shall have expired.

Mr. [illegible]s. E. Mallory, of Dougherty, offered a minority report, denying the authority of the convention to act upon this question and recommending that its action be submitted to the people for ratification, but preferred leaving this matter alone until after the meeting of the southern congress at Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. Toombs, of Wilks, said he thought that the convention should not entertain any proposition on this subject. The great purpose of this convention was to attend to our federal relations, and not to entertain questions about internal matters; for we can attend to them at any time, but federal relations were now pressing and important, admitting no delay. He would, therefore, lay both reports on the table until after the recess of the convention.

Pending action on this motion, Mr. Bell, of Troup, offered an amendment, that the house of representatives shall consist of eighty-seven members, to be elected biennially, as follow From the First district, 15 members; Second district, 14; Third district, 8; Fourth district, 11; Fifth district, 12; Sixth district, 11; Seventh district, 6, and Eighth district, 6 members.

Previous to reading the balance of Mr. B.'s amendment, the two reports and all the amendments were laid on the table until after the recess, and that 500 copies be printed.

Mr. Hamilton, of Lumpkin, offered a resolution instructing the committee on federal relations to report whether any change shall be made in the device of coin issued at the Dahlonega mint, and whether any change shall be made in the management of said mint. The resolution was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Johnston, of Clayton, called up his resolution of yesterday, authorizing the printing of 25,000 copies of the ordinance of secession, which he amended by including in the publication Judge Nesbitt's resolution and Governor Johnson's substitute therefor, together with the yeas and nays on them all; including, also, the signers of the ordinance of secession, and the protest of those who refused to sign it.

On motion of Mr. Strickland, of Forsyth, amended by Mr. Cobb, of Clark, the resolution and amendments were postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Anderson, of Chatham, from the committee of postal arrangements and commercial affairs, reported an ordinance authorizing the collectors of customs to perform the duties as heretofore, until otherwise directed; and also authorizing the governor, in case of necessity, to take charge of custom houses, appoint collectors, &c.; 300 copies of the ordinance were ordered to be printed, and it was made the special order for Monday next.

The following ordinances, reported by us as having been introduced on yesterday, were taken up:

The ordinance to abolish the federal court and district courts was amended, on the motion of Mr. Clark, of Dougherty, so as to say: the stay laws of [illegible] shall apply to judgments and executions in said courts," and passed by ayes 204, to nays 54.

The ordinance to accept and continue in force the laws of the late United States in the state of Georgia, except as therein excepted. Passed without amendment.

The ordinance to define and declare what shall be treason and misprision of treason. Passed without amendment.

Mr. Whitehead, of Miller, offered a resolution, that when this convention adjourns on Tuesday next, it will reassemble in Savannah at the call of the president.

Mr. Corn, of Loundes, offered a substitute to the above, that when this convention adjourns it will meet again in Milledgeville at the call of the president.

Mr. Toombs favored the adoption of the substitute, because he regarded Milledgeville as the proper place; it is the capital of the state, our public records are here, and said we have no attractions here to distract our deliberations. Our session commenced here, and we should conduct and close it here.

Other amendments were offered, but the resolution, substitute, and amendments were laid on the table.

Mr Nesbitt, of Bibb, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the military committee to inquire into the expediency and practicability of establishing an army in the state.

Several delegates were allowed leave of absence; among them were Messrs. Richardson, Garvin, of Richmond; Allen, of Burke; Douglass, of Randolph; Harris, of Merriwether; Bell, of Banks; Styles, of Ware, and a few others.

The convention then adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The name of ex-Governor H. V. Johnson appeared in the ballots, a few days since, for delegate for the state at large to the Milledgeville convention. Mr. Johnson's name was used without his knowledge and consent, and he was, at the time, confined to his room by severe indisposition.

During the debate, to-day, Mr. Toombs reported the substance of a dispatch he had received from Mayor Wood, of New-York. The mayor said that the guns belonging to the state of Georgia had been seized by the Metropolitan police, over which he (the mayor) had no authority.

Mr. Keenan, delegate from Baldwin, stated, on the authority of the adjutant general of the state, that the arms referred to did not belong to the state of Georgia.

The convention will probably take a recess after Tuesday or Wednesday next, and then the next point of attention and interest will be Montgomery, Alabama.

PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION.

(From the Savannah Republican.)

We see it suggested that the convention of delegates from the seceding states, to be held at Montgomery, on the 4th of February, will probably make choice of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, of the state of Mississippi, as president of the provisional government, which it is understood will be established by that body. At least such is the understanding at Washington, the great focus of all political schemes and speculations.

Should the convention go into such an election at all, we have no hesitation in saying that no better choice could be made than General Davis. He has judgment, courage, coolness, statesmanship, and a respectable amount of political information, qualities that will be requisite in the man who shall be selected for the trust. We know no one of his political affinities in the South who is equally endowed in these essential particulars. He has, too, the confidence of the southern people, and is less likely to lead them into error than any of his contemporaries, who will probably enter the contest as a competitor for the appointment.

We trust, however, that the Montgomery convention will make no election of a president, and also, that it will make no attempt at present toward the formation of a provisional government. There are several reasons why we would advise to this effect. In the first place, the seceding states are but six in number, and constitute only a minority of the slave-holding states, and, therefore, should they form any definite political system, even temporary, it might prejudice the great cause of a southern union. Deference to the other southern states, it would seem to us, should prompt us to remain as we are, at least for the present, and until our sister states shall have time to take some action with regard to their federal relations. Let all have an opportunity for taking their stand, and then we shall be able to act intelligently and together. Many of their conventions are yet to be held, and it would hardly be fair for the already seceded states to form a government with the view of imposing it upon them when they will have had no share or lot in its creation. A proper respect for them, it appears to us, would suggest delay in this matter of a provisional government.

In the second place, we can see no absolute necessity for such a government at the present time. The seceding states have already governments of their own, ample for the administration of their internal affairs, while our foreign relations, depending solely upon the will or interests of others, are not likely to be materially strengthened by an informal association of five or six states bordering on the gulf. When we do act through political associations, let it be done in such a manner as will challenge the respect and recognition of the world.

For our part, beyond a league for mutual protection against all assailants, until a permanent government can be formed, we cannot see that the Montgomery convention can be made to answer any really useful purpose whatsoever. Let them confine themselves to this great point, and we shall get along quite as well as we should with a provisional federal government over us, and avoid the risk of doing something that might seriously embarrass all our future movements.

REPLY TO LIEUT. WHITING.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 26th, contains the following letter:

CHARLESTON, S. C. Jan. 26.

To the Editors of the Charleston Mercury:

I regret that it is necessary I should bring myself so directly before the public, but feel it due to myself to take some notice of a letter published in the Washington *National Intelligencer*, by Lieut. William B. Whiting, United States navy, and intended by him as a reply to my letter addressed to the southern officers of the United States navy, which you were kind enough to publish in your paper some ten days ago. Had Mr. Whiting addressed me directly I would not have troubled you with this communication, and would have been able to have noticed his assault through the medium of private hands. Since, however, he has chosen the press to ventilate his opinions, nothing is left to me but to notice him in the same way.

Mr. Whiting was placed on the "reserved list" in 1855, by the verdict of fifteen of his brother officers, he being considered by them "incapable of performing promptly and efficiently all his duty, both ashore and afloat." Upon this list he has remained ever since, although ample opportunity must have been given him by the act of Congress, approved January 16, 1857, of appealing from this verdict to the Court of Inquiry, established by that act, and even from such a court to the President of the United States.

Occupying, then, the equivocal position that he does, it is but fair to believe that Lieut. Whiting possesses no small share of assurance when he presumes to speak for the officers of the United States navy. It ill becomes him to impugn the integrity and honesty of such men as Duncan Ingraham, Henry Hartstene, and many others, from this and other southern states, when the government he serves does not think him fit to be trusted with the honor of its flag afloat. For myself, then, this man's opinion of my actions are worth but little, but I decidedly object that he should make favor with his abolitionized masters at my expense. If he make friends with [illegible] either this or the next administration by this [illegible]ter of his, I will only regret that I have in the least way contributed to his restoration to the "active list" of the United States navy. For this end this letter was written. Otherwise Lieutenant Whiting might envelop himself to the extent of his pleasure in "the star-spangled banner," and if he had left me alone, might have remained in modest obscurity forever, so far as I was interested in him. As a southern citizen, I must, however, protest against one statement in Mr. Whiting's letter. He says, "by residence and association" he has been for nearly twenty years, "a citizen of a slaveholding state." The United States navy register, printed by order of the Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, makes Lieutenant William B. Whiting a citizen of New-York; he has therefore either falsified the record of the department under which he serves, or else his own words.

Mr. Whiting states that my letter of the 11th inst., to the southern officers, is "an *offence*" to the navy officers generally. It may be to consolidationists and abolitionists; but since he is a navy officer, and has undertaken to speak for the service at large, I beg that he will understand that I will be most happy to give him satisfaction for that letter or for this. He knows where to find me, and has only to ask an interview, and I will grant it, under arrangements usual among gentlemen.

I trust that, in justice to me, the *National Intelligencer* will transfer this communication to its columns

I am, Mr. Editor, your obliged and obedient servant,

J. R. HAMILTON.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE ISSUANCE OF STATE BONDS.—*Be it declared and ordained, and it is hereby declared and ordained by the people of Alabama by their delegates in convention assembled*, That in order to provide for the payment of any extraordinary expense of the state government, the general assembly of the state shall have power to cause to be issued, bonds of the state of Alabama to such an amount, in such sums as they may deem best, the principal and interest to be made payable at such time and place and at such rate as the general assembly may prescribe, and the faith and credit of the state to stand pledge for the punctual payment of principal and interest of such bonds.

Adopted January, 1861.

Attest: W. M. BROOKS, Pres.

A. G. HORN, Secretary.

HOW SECESSION WORKS.—Pensacola is "hard up" for money and provisions. The failure of "Uncle Sam"—that was—to pay off his debts has nearly brought starvation to this place. Resigned officers have no money to pay their passage to their homes. They are noble men, who for principle have sacrificed their position, rank, ambition, and their bread. If the seceding states do not provide for these officers, they deserve to perish for their ingratitude. We have contributed money to enable them to remove their families.—*Corr. Mobile Advertiser.*

We have seen a telegram, from a distinguished gentleman at Pensacola to a distinguished gentleman in Washington city, asserting that while the people at that place wished earnestly to avoid bloodshed, there would certainly be bloody work if any attempt is made to reinforce Fort Pickens. He says the state force there is 1,700 strong, and that there is a unanimous determination not to allow reinforcements to go there. They say that it is not necessary, and will be regarded as an act of war. The dispatch urges these gentlemen to lay the matter before the President, if he wishes to avoid bloodshed.—*Wilm. Herald.*

We understand that a telegraphic dispatch was received here yesterday, from Raleigh, stating that the small pox had broken out there, and that there was some talk among the members of adjourning the legislature, to meet in this place. It would be a terrible importation of iniquity into this exceedingly moral community. If the report be true, and they do not remove, the business of the legislature would, it is to be hoped, be somewhat accelerated beyond its present sluggish pace.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Frank Blair, of Missouri, in a letter to the St. Louis *Democrat* about the proposed convention in that state, says:

I am for the Union all over. I not only won't go out of it myself, but, if I can help it, I won't let anybody else go out of it. I go for the Union so strongly that I will vote for any political opponent I have on earth for the convention, if he is for the Union unconditionally; and I will vote for no man who is not for the Union without conditions or mental restrictions."

NO FEDERAL TROOPS.—No federal troops shall ever enter Virginia to "operate against the South!" Such was the solemn declaration of Floyd, of Virginia, long ago. Yet we see that, contemplating the use of federal troops against the South, the fortresses of Virginia are reinforced. Very beautiful, this! The government of the United States, which left Harper's Ferry to the tender mercies of John Brown, arms it against Virginia herself. These fortresses, thus reinforced, are to be yielded, in March, to Abraham Lincoln. How many John Browns are to be sheltered in Virginia, under the protection of United States troops, is a question in political arithmetic, which our sister state must answer for herself. There was a time, however, when Virginia, could *snuff* tyranny in the breeze. Does she not see it in these bayonets of the federal government.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE BOSTON TABLET ON A SECESSION LEADER.—The Boston *Tablet*, a Catholic journal, denounces many of the secession leaders as Irish Orangemen, or Englishmen, and it says that this is one of the worst features in the disunion epidemic. Among the latter class it ranks William W. Brown, of the Washington *Constitution.* It shows him up as a reputed scion of the Orange tory house of George John Brown, Marquis of Sligo. It adds:

To refer to his family record for a list of the crimes which they have inflicted on Ireland would be an act of supererogation. They are but too familiar to the Irish reader and Irish sufferer under the bloody rule of Orange despotism. Nor can any change of position in the moral or political world eradicate the virus from the system of such hereditary despotism as characterizes the house of Sligo, whether in Ireland or elsewhere.

Every Irishman of the least intelligence knows that for forty or fifty years past Lord Palmerston has been trying to sow the seeds of dissension among the people of every country in Europe and America, with a purpose to overturn their respective governments, and, in order to effect this object, this British premier and arch diplomatist has sent his emissaries to those countries who have wormed themselves into the confidence of their public men and have fastened themselves on the columns of their public press, for the accomplishment of their infernal projects. It is suspected that this man Brown is one of that class; for, it is hard to believe that he, with the influence of his powerful family connections in Ireland, would come to this country as a mere adventurer, and accept a clerkship in the New-York custom house at only $1,100 a year, unless he had some other object in view.

A MISSOURIAN ON SECESSION.—Hon. John W. Noell, a Missouri member of Congress, writes the editor of the St Louis *Republican* the following, under date of Jan. 21:

DEAR SIR—My attention has been directed to a dispatch in the *Bulletin* of the 17th inst., which closes with these words: "The Missouri delegation recommend immediate secession." In order that no false impression may be made on the public mind, so far as I am concerned, I desire to say, through your columns, that no man ever heard me say one word that would justify any such conclusion. I not only am not for immediate secession, but I utterly repudiate the doctrine of secession, and deny that such right exists under the Constitution. I hope Missouri will be the last state to resort to this extreme revolutionary measure, and I will be one of the last men in the state to give up the Union. If the people, the honest yeomanry of the land, would take the destinies of the country in their own hands, and trample under foot northern abolitionists and southern disunionists alike, all might yet be well. If the country is to be ruined, and the government destroyed, it will be because the people have trusted too much, North and South, to reckless political leaders. Very respectfully yours, JOHN W. NOELL.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Governor Dennison has received dispatches from the governors of five leading northern states, upon the subject of the proposed Washington conference, of which the following are copies:

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan 30.

HON. W. DENNISON: Not decided. Not inclined to appoint commissioners at present.

RICHARD YATES.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30.

GOV. DENNISON: The Virginia resolutions will be before our legislature on Monday. I cannot determine until Tuesday or Wednesday. I will telegraph you. There are strong reasons why we should appoint in Pennsylvania.

A. G. CURTIN.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26.

GOV W. DENNISON: I think Indiana will appoint. We are anxious to postpone the convention till after the 13th of February, and, if possible, until after the inauguration.

O. P. MORTON.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.

GOV. WM DENNISON: I think commissioners will be appointed. The time and [illegible] necessity be delayed.

E. D. MORGAN.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.

GOV. WM. DENNISON: We have not appointed nor decided to appoint. I may postpone till after the inauguration.

JOHN A. ANDREW

It will be observed that all of the consulting states propose delay—representing the want of time for proper deliberation on this momentous matter. There seems to be no reason for haste. On the contrary, there are many powerful reasons why the appointment of commissioners should be postponed until after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.—*Columbus Journal, 29th.*

TEXAS ITEMS.

The Galveston *News* of the 17th inst. brings the following news:

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.—Capt. Hamner, of the *White Man*, has just returned to Weatherford, from conducting home the Kickapoo chief, who was recently taken prisoner by mistake, and some of his men killed, by a party of rangers. The Kickapoos were furious, and Capt. Hamner went to explain the affair. They could not be found, and he let the chief go, who promised to return and have a "big talk," but he did not. His ponies and other property Capt. H. left in charge of the chief justice of Montague county. It is feared this tribe, hitherto friendly, will now be hostile. They are numerous and warlike.

Mr. McKenzie gathered from the citizens of Dallas county 4,000 pounds of provisions and ammunition, which are in charge of Judge Carson, at Weatherford, for the use of the frontiersmen's grand "buffalo hunt."

The forces for this volunteer expedition to the head-quarters of the Indians, begin to gather at the rendezvous in Jack county. The *White Man* expects that 1,000 well-armed men will be in it. Col. Baylor will lead it, it is thought. He intended starting on the 10th with an advance of 150 men.

From the *White Man* of the 3d, we collect a variety of interesting items.

The editors have been presented by Dr. T. W. Roberson with the scalp of the Indian chief who led the late marauders in Jack and Palo Pinto counties. He was wounded by Capt. Ross, with his last shot, in the arm, after a hand-to-hand fight. That disabled him, and he calmly awaited death. A Mexican guide loaded a gun and shot him dead.

The citizens of Weatherford speak of complimenting Capt Ross with a public dinner.

After Capt. Ross's return from this fight, Capt. Jack Cureton, with twenty men, kept on, following an Indian trail of stolen horses, from Pea river. Nine of the men then went on as far as a chain of the Rocky mountains, west of that river, and ten miles north-west of Six Mountain fork of the river. The ground was here so bad, that it was impossible to keep up the trail. They then went over to Pea river, followed it and passed Crown mountain. Six miles above they saw the first fresh moccasin sign. Further on, on the river, they found where a large number of Indians had wintered. Fifteen miles further up they discovered where a large number of Indians had crossed the river, the trail made by the dragging of tent poles being 200 yards wide. The spies concluded that the Indians had gone to the south-west, and had at least 2,000 horses with them. Plenty other "sign" was found, of small parties of horsemen, moccasin tracks, going up or down the river. The spies returned and told their news to Capt. Cureton, who, after consulting with his officers, concluded that his force was too small to pursue and attack the Indians, and they accordingly returned to Weatherford.

On their way back, four of them saw seven Indians, charged them, and pursued them eight miles, when the Indians halted in a ravine and received the attack. Two of the rangers were in advance—Pollard and Bradley. Only one barrel of P.'s gun would fire, and he fired twice with his pistol, receiving two severe arrow wounds. B.'s gun missed fire and he used his six shooter. The Indians then mounted their horses and prepared to charge the two men; but, seeing a reinforcement coming up, they deserted. They were not pursued, as Bradley, Pollard, and a boy of fifteen, John Dalton, were all wounded and needed assistance.

Capt. Barry, who had been out two months scouting the plains, was at Weatherford on the 3d, ready to take the field with his new company.

The Indians have again been into Palo Pinto country, robbing again some of those they before plundered.

Mr. F. A. Ball, of Weatherford, an experienced ranger, has been on a hard scout, returned home, and announced that he had succeeded in finding a large party of Indians, and awaited the start of the expedition on the 15th, to point the way to an attack on them.

FORT CAPTURED AND RETAKEN.—Fort Neale, a revolutionary earthwork near this town, was taken possession of on Saturday night last, and on Sunday morning the community was intensely excited at the report that the Palmetto flag was flying high above the ramparts, and had been nailed to the flag-staff. This outrage was borne in silence during the sacred hours of the Sabbath day and night, but early on Monday morning our citizens were startled by the report of cannon, fired in quick succession. On inquiry, it was ascertained that a company of jolly tars had recaptured the fort, shot down the Palmetto flag, trampled it in the dust, and ran up the stars and stripes in its place. Forthwith, the national ensign was floating in the breeze from every masthead in the port, and we had general rejoicing on the occasion.—*Washington (N. C.) Dispatch, 22d.*

THE FREE STATE OF KANSAS.—Enfolded at last. Through wrong and outrage, war and famine, tears, and blood, and death—the sport of politicians and the football of parties—with the crown of her martyrdom richly earned, the torn and distracted territory of Kansas has at last become a sovereign state of the confederacy. Through six weary years of outrage, ruffianism, turmoil and confusion, she has come up to this condition. The curse prepared for her free territory six years ago has returned to plague the inventors, and to day, while her oppressors are going out in darkness, she comes in a sovereign state, all radiant with the glory of her redemption. And so another victory is won to freedom, and free labor sets another stake to westward.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

STATE OF THE NATION.

TALK OF ATTACKING FORT SUMTER.

GENERAL SCOTT BEFORE THE TREASON COMMITTEE.

Mr. Seward's Speech upon the Present Stage of the Crisis.

HOPE OF GRADUAL SETTLEMENT.

OFFICIAL TREACHERY.

[FOR OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS SEE EIGHTH PAGE.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

A BATTLE EXPECTED.

The government is momentarily expecting dispatches from Pensacola. But if Fort Pickens is attacked the revolutionists will not allow the news to pass Charleston without an attack upon Fort Sumter.

SECRETARY GREENWOOD.

Greenwood has entered on his duties as Secretary of the Interior. He will be confirmed, but the Senate is in no hurry to do so.

THE EFFECT OF COERCION.

Virginians say if government attempts no coercive measures, that state can be easily carried against secession.

Hon. Wm. G. Goggin, late union candidate for governor, is making a vigorous fight against secession.

A CANARD.

All reports about a difficulty between Gen. Scott and the President are utterly unfounded. They harmonize in their views.

BUNCOMBE IN ASINO.

The capitol was brilliantly lighted to-night, and buncombe reigned supreme over a motley presence of empty seats and thin galleries. Night sessions are absolutely necessary for speech making, in order that legislation may be carried on in the day time.

IN THE SENATE.

The proceedings in the Senate to-day were very interesting. A large audience was present.

The presentation of the petition from New-York, comprising thirty eight thousand signatures, being twelve hundred feet long, and nearly two feet in diameter when rolled up, was the event of the session.

The New York committee were in the gallery when it was presented.

The speech of Mr. Seward, following it, gave great hopes for peace, and was applauded.

When he alluded to the number of slaves in New Mexico, and gave a practical illustration of the question of slavery in the territories, southern senators listened attentively, and could not have failed to be convinced of the abstraction for which they were contending.

The debate between Douglas and Wigfall was spicy and severe. The plans of the southern revolutionists were developed in Wigfall's speech.

A studied effort was made throughout the debate to operate on the Virginia election. Mason, unequaled in his disunion proclivities, took early occasion to misrepresent Mr. Seward's position in his allusion to contributions of money to support the government.

CLEARANCES AND CUSTOMS.

The correspondence sent to the Senate to-day by the President, which has taken place between foreign ministers and the Secretary of War, in relation to clearances of vessels from Charleston, fell short of public expectation, in view of the fact that nothing decisive was given in reply as to whether this government intended a recognition of the clearances of the South Carolina authorities. The correspondence was very long, and the positions taken by foreign ministers clear and emphatic.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

Letters, received in this city, state that the southern congress contemplates sending John Forsyth to Mexico, for the purpose of establishing international relations. But according to the eloquent speech of Mr. Hale, to-day, the South will yet become like Mexico, in its attempt to carry on an independent government.

COL. HAYNE—FORT SUMTER.

Although it is taken for granted that the administration will peremptorily refuse to accede to the demand of Col. Hayne for the surrender of Fort Sumter, yet it will do all it can for peace.

It is expected here that South Carolina will soon attack the fort, and the question is, whether the war will be continued, or soon settled, one way or the other?

Southern senators and Col. Hayne do not doubt but that the attack will be made on Fort Sumter before the expiration of ten days.

TRAITORS IN THE CAMP.

It is a singular fact that the authorities at Charleston have, by some means, become possessed of copies of the orders of the Brooklyn.

THE TREASON COMMITTEE.

Gen. Scott appeared before the House select committee to-day and gave the evidence in his possession touching an invasion of this city. He produced letters from Governor Hicks, and gave other authoritative information.

His examination was quite lengthy.

Gen Scott was before the Treason committee two hours. He said evidence in his possession fully warranted him in taking all military measures for the defense of the city.

HOPES OF COMPROMISE.

There is no disguising the fact that the revolutionists are getting alarmed at the prospect of a compromise. They hope to precipitate hostilities, and thus frustrate all efforts to that end.

The movements of North Carolina, in sending commissioners to the border state congress here, and to the Montgomery congress, to urge the latter to accede to the Crittenden resolutions, as well as the action of the Tennessee legislature, countermanding the order of the governor in sending commissioners to Montgomery, startle the disunion plotters. Conservatism comes from a section little looked for by them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

More care is now taken than heretofore by both the Navy and War departments to prevent their secret or private orders from obtaining premature publicity, which has on several occasions frustrated the designs of the administration, to the public detriment.

Applications continue to be received here from postmasters in the seceding states for supplies of postage stamps, franks, wrapping paper, etc., but these are furnished on the condition that the postmasters will acknowledge and conform to the laws affecting the postal service. The Secretary of State has declined to admit that the secession authorities in the possession of the commercial ports have any power to grant clearances or receive payment of duties. In a letter to Lord Lyon he has defined the position of this government, and declares that the revenue laws will be regarded as in full operation.

Hon. T. J. Judge, the Alabama commissioner to arrange the property question, has arrived here, and is in conference with the Virginia commissioner, Col. Hayne, and others.

The steamer Brooklyn has probably joined the Macedonian at Pensacola. Should an attack be made on Fort Pickens, which is not now improbable within a short time, considering the advice of parties distant from the scene, those vessels will coöperate with Lieut. Slemmer in its defense, although it is supposed here he would be able successfully to maintain his position without additional succor.

It appears from an official source that, on the 27th of January, Mr. Schleiden wrote to Secretary of State Black, informing him that he had received a letter from the Bremen consulate at Charleston, stating that the consignee of the Copernicus had tendered the duties at the custom-house, which were refused; and from this the consul infers that the functionaries there are acting no longer for us. The minister therefore asks how are the Bremen captains and consignees of goods imported from Bremen, in Bremen vessels, and the ports of South Carolina to act in order to avoid all violations of the revenue laws of the United States. Does the government hold itself responsible to the owners of goods now stored, or which may hereafter be placed in United States bonded warehouses at Charleston, and in case of a discontinuance of the United States custom-house at Charleston, will Bremen vessels be permitted to proceed hence on the voyage without hindrance on the part of the United States authorities?

Lord Lyons, Dec. 31st, acquaints Secretary Black that he has received a letter from the British consul at Charleston, in which it is stated that South Carolina has passed an ordinance declaring, in effect, that the custom-houses of the United States in South Carolina are converted into custom houses of that state, and the revenue laws adopted show how the duties are to be collected on the account of that state. The consul calls attention to several practical difficulties connected with the entry and clearance of British vessels which may arrive at any moment. Lord Lyons requests the government to furnish him without delay such information respecting its wishes and intentions as may enable him to give definite instructions to the consul, and to relieve any apprehension which may exist that the abolition of the *de facto* United States custom houses will be allowed to subject British vessels for commerce to loss, injury, or inconvenience.

Tassara, the Spanish minister, December 31st, calls Secretary Black's attention to a letter from the Spanish consul at Charleston relative to the customs matter at that city.

The secretary is informed by Lord Lyons that the South Carolina authorities had removed the buoys, withdrawn the lightship, etc., and requests that the lights and beacons be replaced, or some means adopted to warn vessels of their danger, and in conclusion desires such information as will allay the anxiety of British subjects.

M Schleiden also complains January 8th, that the lights in the Charleston harbor have been extinguished. Among the documents is a letter from Judge Magrath, dated Executive department, saying the activity of the pilots will prevent any serious injury or inconvenience to commerce.

On the 10th instant Secretary Black replied to Lord Lyons, and sent a copy of his letter to Messrs. Schleiden and Tassara. He says he laid Lord Lyons's communication before the President, who would deeply regret that any injury should happen to the commerce of foreign or friendly nations, and especially that the British subjects at Charleston should suffer by the anomalous state of things existing there. Secretary Black quotes from the law to show that the jurisdiction of the federal government to impose duties on goods imported into the United States, and collect the duties, is exclusive. Whether the state of things now existing at Charleston will or will not be regarded as a sufficient reason for not executing the penalties incurred by the British subjects, is a question Lord Lyons will see no necessity for raising until it practically arises. Each case will, no doubt, have its peculiarities. Secretary Black regrets that the consideration compels him to decline giving any assurances on the point presented. The Treasury department, he says, will give public information as to the condition in which South Carolina has put the coast.

The select committee of five have examined about twelve witnesses in the alleged conspiracy to seize the federal capital. Nothing startling or convincing has been elicited. Lieutenant-General Scott was before them more than two hours to-day. He said there was abundant evidence to his mind to justify him in making military preparations, though it was not of the strongest character. There, is certainly, nothing to show that an organization for that purpose exists in the District of Columbia.

The bill reported yesterday, from that committee, providing for calling out the volunteers, did not meet the concurrence of that branch.

John Cochrane's bill, authorizing the President to suspend, by proclamation, the revenue laws when obstructed by illegal combinations, met the approbation of all, Mr. Branch excepted.

MISSOURI COMMISSIONERS TO THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the senate resolution to appoint commissioners to the Washington convention was laid on the table, was adopted in the house yesterday, but, after much discussion and the adoption and rejection of various amendments and substitutes, the whole subject was again tabled, thus defeating the senate appointments.

A preliminary meeting, looking to the nomination of unconditional union men as delegates to the state convention, was held yesterday afternoon, at which some two or three hundred persons were present. Resolutions declaring unreservedly for the Union and opposing mere party men for the convention, were adopted, and the meeting adjourned till Monday.

The house to-day passed a resolution appointing Waldo P. Johnson, Judge Hough, Col. Doniphan, Judge Buckner and John D. Coulter commissioners to the Washington convention. The senate immediately concurred in the resolution, and the governor was requested to notify the commissioners without delay of their appointment.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.

In the Senate the committee on federal relations, to whom was referred the Virginia resolutions, proposing a convention at Washington, presented majority and minority reports. The former dissents from the method proposed by Virginia, but is willing to compare opinions with loyal states, and promote tranquillity, and authorizes the governor to appoint five commissioners, subject to the control of the legislature.

Both were laid on the table.

In the House a resolution was introduced tendering the hospitalities of the state to the President-elect, and inviting him to visit this city, prior to the inauguration.

THE OHIO COMMISSIONERS.

COLUMBUS O., Jan. 31.

The following are the commissioners appointed and confirmed by the Senate to-day: Messrs. Chase, Ewing, S. C. Wright, Groesbeck, V. B. Horton, Reuben Hitchcock, F. T. Backus.

THE RHODE ISLAND COMMISSIONERS.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 31.

Gov. Sprague has appointed the following commissioners to the Washington convention: Chief Justice Ames, Alexander Duncan, Gov. Hoppin, George H. Browne, Samuel G. Arnold.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

Mr. SEWARD (rep., N. Y.)—Mr. President I have received a communication from Messrs. A. A. Low, Jas. A. Gallatin, Peter Cooper, and others, who are a committee of twenty five citizens of New York, who are charged with the duty of presenting to the Senate of the United States the petition of the inhabitants of that city, praying for the exercise of the best wisdom of Congress, in finding some plan for adjustment of the troubles which now disturb the peace and happiness, and endanger the safety of the nation. In compliance with their request I waive the reading of the memorial, and ask that the Senate will indulge me with allowing to be read at the secretary's desk the resolutions the committee have adopted, in regard to the views they desire to present—it is very short.

The secretary then proceeded to read as follows:

Report of the Special Committee to a meeting at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1861:

The special committee to whom was assigned the duty of digesting and preparing a proper basis of action for the committee charged with the presentation to Congress of the memorial of citizens of New York, praying that such measures may be adopted by Congress as will restore tranquillity and peace to our now distracted country, beg leave to respectfully report:

That since the last meeting of the memorial committee, a legislative printed document has been received, stated to emanate from a committee for an adjustment of the existing difficulties between the northern and southern states, and agreed upon by a committee of the border states, including Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and North Carolina, from the South, and New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois from the North. These propositions contemplate both acts of legislation and amendments of the Constitution, and which, with some modification and addition, are as follows; and which the special committee adopt as part of their report, which they [illegible] for the consideration of the memorial committee, [illegible] fully recommend for their adoption, as the [illegible] their action under the memorial, and to further [illegible] of its objects.

Mr. SEWARD—Mr. President, excepting the House of Representatives, this Senate chamber is the largest hall that is or ever has been occupied by a legislative assembly since the world began. The memorial which I am charged to present is of such length that, if extended, would cross this Senate chamber in its extreme length eighteen times. I have already presented memorials from the city of New York, signed by citizens of that place to the number of twenty-five thousand, and this memorial bears the signatures of thirty-eight thousand more, making in the whole sixty-three thousand of the inhabitants of that city who have signed this appeal to the Senate. The committee who have charge of this memorial are a fair representation—I might almost say an embodiment—of citizens who direct and wield the commerce of the great emporium of our country, the commerce of a continent, and a commerce which, this present year, owing to the distractions of the times, is put for the first time in a condition of proving itself to be the controlling commerce of the world. The memorial which they present may be regarded as a fair expression of the interest which is felt by that great commercial community, and probably a fair exponent of the interest in the same great subject, which is felt by the whole commercial interest of the United States, or in any other part of the world. Such a communication would command obedience in England, France, Russia, Prussia or in Germany—a demonstration of the will of the commerce of the country decides questions of war or peace. Happily, sir, that is not the case in this great republic. The interest of commerce is but one, the interest of agriculture, manufactures and mining, each of them is another—each are entitled to, and each receives equal respect, and the consideration which they obtain is due, not to their number, nor their wealth, but due to the circumstances under which they lend their advice to the government. But, I do not hesitate to say, that the character of these petitioners entitle them to the respectful attention and consideration of Congress, and they have asked me to support their petition. I have not yet found, though I have anxiously waited for and hoped for, that manifestation of temper on the part of the people of the country and their representatives, which would justify me in saying that the seceding states, or those who sympathize with them, have made propositions which the citizens of adhering states could accept, or, as I desire to speak with impartiality upon this, as on all other occasions, to put the propositions in another form, that this or any other of the various propositions which have come from the citizens of adhering states, or those who desire to adhere to the Union, would not be acceptable and satisfactory to the other party. I have thought it my duty to hold myself open and ready for the best adjustment which could be practicably made, and I have [illegible] been obliged to ask this committee to be content with the assurance that I would express to the public and to the Senate in that spirit in which they come, is perfectly commendable and perfectly satisfactory. It is gratifying to me to see that a proper spirit, a spirit of fraternal kindness, and of conciliation, and affection is adopted by so large a portion of my fellow citizens of the state in which I belong. I have asked them also in return for performing my duty on this occasion, that when they have arrived at home, they will act in the same spirit and manifest their devotion to the Union above all other interest, and all other sentiments for the Union, by voting for the Union, as if it should be demanded by lending and even giving their money for the Union, and fighting for it as the last resort for the Union, taking care always that speaking goes before voting, voting goes before giving money, and all go before a battle, which I should regard as hazardous and dangerous, and therefore the last, as it would be the most painful measure to be resorted to for the salvation of the Union. This is the spirit in which I have determined for myself to come up to this great question to pass through it as I sincerely believe we shall pass through it, for although the great controversy has not been already settled, I do not, therefore, any the less calculate upon or expect that it will be peacefully settled, and settled for the Union. I have not been so rash as to expect that in sixty days, which have been allowed to us since the meeting of Congress; and I will be frank, sir, in saying I have not expected in ninety days, which are the allotted term of Congress, this great controversy would certainly be adjusted, peace restored, and the Union firmly reëstablished. I know, sir, that sixty or ninety days were the term that was fixed with definite objects and purposes by that portion of my fellow citizens who have thought that it could consult the interests of the states to which they belonged to dissever the Union. I have not expected that reason and judgment would come back to the people, and become so prevailing and so universal as that they would appreciate the danger and be able to agree on the remedies. Still, I have been willing that should be tried, though unsuccessfully; but my confidence has remained sound for this simple reason, that, as I have not believed that the passion and frenzy of the hour could overturn this great fabric of constitutional liberty and empire in ninety days, so I have felt sure that there would be time, even after the expiration of ninety days, for a restoration of all that had been lost, and for the reëstablishment of all that was in danger. A great many and various interests and elements are brought into conflict in this sudden crisis; a great many personal ambitions and a great many sectional interests; and it would be strange if they would all be accommodated, arranged and harmonized so as to admit and give full effect to the one profoundest and most enduring sentiment or passion of the United States, that of devotion to the Union. These, whether you call them secession or revolution on the one side, or coercion or defiance on the other are all to subside and pass away before Union, which is to become the grand absorbing object of interest, affection and duty upon the part of the citizens of the United States. A great many partisan interests are to be repressed and suppressed, to give place to the partisan interests expressed by the Charleston platform, the Baltimore platform, the Chicago platform, by the popular sovereignty platform, if indeed the Union is in danger, and is to be saved. With these interests, and with these platforms, everybody standing upon them, or connected with them is to pass away, if the Union is in danger and is to be saved. But it will require a very short time if this Union is in danger and does require to be saved, for all these interests, all these platforms, and all these men to disappear. You, everybody who shall oppose, resist or stand in the way of the preservation of this Union, will appear as motes on a summer's eve, when the whirlwind of popular indignation arises that shall be excited at the full discovery that this Union is endangered through faction and even impracticability on the one part. I have hope and confidence that this is to come around just as I have said, and quite soon enough, because I perceive, although we may shut our eyes to it, that the country and mankind cannot shut their eyes to the true nature of the crisis. There has been a real, a vital question in this country for twelve years, at least a question of slavery in the territories of the United States. It was strongest in its development in 1850, when all the Pacific coast and all the territory intervening between it and the Louisiana purchase was thrown up on our hands all of a sudden, for the purpose of our organizing in them free and independent republican governments, as a basis of future states, and it has been earnest, and, I regret to say, an angry controversy; but the admission of Kansas into the Union yesterday, settled at least all that was vital or important in the question, leaving behind nothing but the passions which the contest had engendered. Kansas is in the Union, California and Oregon are in the Union, and now the same contest divides and distracts the Union for freedom and slavery in the territories of the United States just as before. What is the extent of the territories which remain after the admission of Minnesota, Oregon, Cota and of Kansas? One million, sixty three thousand and five hundred square miles—an area twenty four times that of the state of New-York, the largest of the old and fully developed states. Twenty-four such states as this of New York are yet to be fully organized within the remaining territories of the United States. Now, under what is accepted by the administration and the government as a judicial decree upheld by it, and put in practical operation by it, every inch of that territory is slave territory. I speak of that decision, not as I accept it, but as it is accepted and enforced by the existing administration. Every foot of it is slave territory as much as South Carolina. Over a considerable portion of it a slave code, made by a government created by the Congress of the United States, is enforced, so that, according to the claims of those who insist upon their rights in the territory of the United States for slavery, the whole of this 1,063,000 square miles is slave territory. How many slaves are there in it? How many have been brought into it during these twelve years in which it has been not only relinquished to slavery, but in which the Supreme court, the legislature, and the administration have maintained, protected, defended and guaranteed slavery there? Twenty four African slaves! One slave for every forty-four thousand square miles. One slave for every one of the twenty four states which, supposing them each to be of the dimensions of New-York, or Pennsylvania or Indiana, covet that portion of the area of our republic. Sir, I have followed this thing in good faith, and with zeal and energy, but I confess that I have no fears of slavery anywhere. In the peculiar condition of things which has existed slavery has succeeded in placing only one slave upon every 44,000 square miles of territory. This then has ceased to be a practical question. In lieu of it comes up a great and vital and fearful question; the question of Union or of dissolution of the Union; the question of country or of no country; the question of hope; the question of greatness or the question of sinking forever under the contempt of mankind. Why, then, should I despair that a great people of thirty millions will be able to meet this crisis, I have no fears that this is a confederacy, it is not an imperial government or the government of a single state, it is a confederacy and it is as it ought to be dependent upon the continued assent of all the members of the confederacy to its existence, and subject to dissolution by their action, but that assent is to be always taken by virtue of the original assent, and held, until in the form prescribed by the Constitution itself, and in the time and to the manner, and with all the conditions which the Constitution prescribes those who constitute the Union shall declare that it shall be no longer. The thirty days, and sixty days, and ninety days, given us by the disunionists, may not be enough for their policy and their purposes. I hope and trust that it may be time enough for the policy and purposes of the lovers of the Union. God grant that it may be so. But if thirteen shall turn out not to be enough, then I see how and when all those great controversies will be settled, just as our forefathers saw when they framed the Constitution. They provided, seventy years ago, this present controversy, this whole controversy, shall be submitted to the people of the United States, in a convention called according to the forms of the Constitution, and acting in the manner prescribed by it. Then, sir, this country will find sudden relief in the prompt and unanimous adoption of measures necessary for its salvation, and the world will see how well and how wisely a great, enlightened, educated, Christian people, consisting of thirty four sovereign states, can adjust difficulties which had seemed, even to themselves as well as to mankind, to be insurmountable.

Mr. MASON (dem., Va.)—I want to remark that now at this time, when the government is in progress of disintegration, when there are six states that have separated from the others, and are now arming themselves upon a large scale, when my own state appropriated twelve months ago, in anticipation of what now seems to be occurring, the very large sum, for a single state, of half a million of dollars to purchase arms, and when within a few days, another appropriation was made of $1,000,000 for the same purpose, when we find that other states have done the same thing, when we find that the people themselves are arming, when counties and towns are exercising their municipal authority, and are raising money for this same purpose, while these things are going on, and while the public mind is engaged in the slave states, that are not yet separated, in devising some mode by which [illegible] can again be united in a common [illegible], what do we hear from the senator from New York (Mr Seward)? What do we hear from that senator who occupies the position before the country which he now does, acknowledged to be the head of the political combination which is to bring into power the incoming administration, said by the newspaper press to be the probable right hand of that administration, what do we hear from that senator? Any suggestion from a quarter of such weight as to what he would recommend to a majority of the states, in order to meet the demands, just or unjust, of the slave states? None. Any remark approving or disapproving the propositions before the country to amend the Constitution in this regard? None. We know what his opinions are in regard to the propositions offered by the venerable senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden), by declarations and by votes uniform and continued. We know what his views are in the negative, and what are his views in the affirmative. His affirmative vote given in this chamber to substitute the resolutions of the senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Clark) What are they? Propositions declaring, in substance, that the Constitution needed no amendments; that the demands of the southern states are unreasonable, and that the only remedy for this condition of things in the country was to enforce the Constitution and the laws. That is the affirmative view of the honorable senator from New York. Now, what is it he has elaborated? Why, the honorable senator, in the midst of a maze of generalities, which marked his speech—and it was a maze and a misty one—in that general maze, he marched to the line, and told us what the policy was, and I assume it is the policy of those he is to bring into power. And what was it he told us? His recommendation to these gentlemen, who have sent here this enormous petition? Not adopting their views, not looking to any amendment of the Constitution whatever. But his recommendation is given to us in four distinct propositions. What is to be the policy of those whom he is to lead? Why, he recommended that these gentlemen, when they went home, should employ themselves in the great work of restoring the breaches made in the Union. How? Why, he said, speak first, next vote for the Union, next give money for the Union, and the last, fight for the Union. These are the four measures proposed by the senator to heal the gaping breach in the Union. I can understand what he means when he recommends his constituents to speak for the Union. But I would like to know what he means when he recommends them to give money for the Union.

Mr. SEWARD—During the present session of Congress, the government has seen a sudden depreciation in its finances from the condition of things a year or two ago, when the stocks of the government were at a premium. Since then they have fallen, until the credit of the government was at a discount of thirty per cent., while the credit of the State of New-York is at a premium. To this commercial community I have recommended here publicly, as I have heretofore privately, that they should advance to the Union, as they are advancing to the Union, and as they are now furnishing to the Union funds by which the President, Congress, the departments, yourself and myself, and, in short, every department of the government, is sustained, I have recommended to them at this crisis that they should sustain the government of their country, and maintain the credit to which it is entitled.

Mr. MASON—I presumed that was the use he intended should be made of this money which he advised these gentlemen to contribute. I did not, in mind, do the honorable senator the injustice to believe that with this money he proposed to subsidize or demoralize the southern states. I took it for granted that it was to sustain the army which was to conduct the fight, which he recommends.

Mr. SEWARD—I am sure the honorable senator does not intend to misrepresent me. I contemplated, after the expiration of all compromises, a convention of the people of the United States, called in the constitutional form, and after that convention shall be held, or refused to be held—when it is impossible anything can be done but that, by force of arms, this Union is to stand or fall. I have advised my people to do as I shall be ready to do myself—to stand by the Union, to stand or perish with it. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. MASON—I wanted to bring the honorable Senator, who is the exponent of the new administration, to the policy to which it is to be directed. I understand from him now that, all remedies failing, through the Constitution or a convention of the states, his recommendation is battle—bloodshed to preserve the Union. His recommendation to the people is, that they shall contribute money, which shall march an army upon the South—for what? To preserve the Union. It is gone. It is broken. There is no union now in this country. Sir, those states were out; and if the battle is to be fought, it is to be fought against them for the purpose of reducing them to subjection and dependence. That honorable senator is too wise in the experiences of states and knows too well the construction and theory of this government to believe, for one moment, you could ever subjugate the people of the states to restore the Union. I want to speak to them. I want to let my people, the people of Virginia, who have offered themselves as mediators to restore this Union, know that this is the remedy we are to expect from the counsels of those for whom the senator sets.

Mr SEWARD—I looked to no such contingency as seceded states and a severed Union. I looked to no such condition of things. The honorable senator and I differ equally in regard to the future and in regard to the present. He, with the earnestness of an ardent imagination, sees this country hereafter rent and dissevered into separate confederacies. I see no such thing in the future. But I do see a returning of reason and judgment to the American people, and a return of harmony, and a consolidation of the Union firmer than ever before. The honorable senator may very well see that we may differ in our anticipations of the future, because we differ so much in regard to the actual living present. Sir, I am in the Union of the United States—this same blessed, glorious highly-inherited, God-given Union. I am in the senate chamber of the United States, pleading for maintaining the Union. The honorable senator says it is gone—that there is no Union, yet he is here, on this same floor with me, and where is he? In the Union or out of it? He is actually present here, and I hold him to be in the Union. I will not refer to those associates of his and mine who are not here now. But the senate chamber is here. The seats are there, the states are here, the Union is here, here are all these, and I expect that there will be in the returning of reason, a further choice from those states, and these places will be filled. If I contemplated that, in any case, it would be necessary to fight for this Union, it is because I know that treason and sedition may—not alone in the states of the South, but in the states of the North, anywhere and everywhere—be excited and armed so as to assail the Union. And whenever it shall come to that, whether in my State or any other State of the Union, then I expect whatever can be done shall be done, that reason can do, then I expect what is left to be done shall be done in the way that is necessary.

Mr. MASON—I give the senator the full advantage of his present commentary upon the speech which preceded. I want to place before the American people the fact that he proposes but one remedy, either to preserve the Union or restore it, and that the *ultima ratio regis*.

Mr. SEWARD [in his seat]—I did not say restored. I said preserved.

Mr. MASON—Well, let the senator choose his language. He has presented the argument of the tyrant—force, compulsion, and power—as the only resort. He says he is to punish treason and sedition, whether he finds it North or South, and that is the only remedy he proposes in the existing state of facts. He takes no notice of the other fact, that organized political communities claiming to have resumed all the sovereign power which they once delegated to this confederation, are now out of the Union—actually and completely outside. There is not a federal officer in their limits—not one—with all federal authority denied—with laws punishing as sedition and treason obedience to any authority abroad. And yet, the senator still says we know nothing of all that—nothing of the purposes of government. I understand him to ignore all that, as though it did not exist. And be it one man in a local convention who is resisting the laws, or be it three, or five, or ten million, still it would be treason and sedition, and he knows but one remedy—force. Sir, I want to bring him to that point. I want that, of others, the people of my honored state should know, and that the scales should fall from their eyes. I am aware that there is a puny, pusillanimous trick to hoodwink the eyes of the people by crying peace while there is no peace. I point them now to the remedies proposed by the most potent in the councils of the new government. I point them to the four great remedies proposed by the senator. If I were to use a light expression on so grave an occasion, I should say the Union is past praying for. Speaking won't do. Voting won't do. Because those men who are to be parties to the voting are outside the Union. And money—how is money to do it? Why, the honorable senator has disclosed how. Not by demoralizing or subsidizing by bribery, but by using it as the sinews of war. The next thing in the four acts of the drama which is to be enacted is, battle. Now, Sir, let my people understand it; and if any man among them is so puny as to be deluded by these idle efforts, by circulating papers among them, saying there are propositions for amendment of the Constitution which will be carried—propositions that will secure their rights—if there be among the manhood of the whole South any puny enough to be deceived by such contrivances, I point them to the words of the honorable senator from New York. It is money and war which is looked to to reduce us. I know it is my infirmity to appear to exhibit something like anger, but I do not feel it. I have none of it. Men who are upon the eve of measuring swords conduct themselves as gentlemen, and use no language of menace and threat. I trust we may avoid the *ultima ratio* of the senator from New-York. If it be in the providence of God that these slave states are to confederate and form an independent government with a nationality, a flag, an army and navy, and a credit—if that be reserved in the unspoken speedy future, I trust that the good sense, the humanity, the civilization, the regard for unborn posterity, will lead the people of both North and South to repudiate the counsels of the senator from New-York. I shall look to that humanity, that good sense, that civilization to interpose the broad Ægis of the popular will, to avoid the only resort which the senator from New York looks to—that of force and subjugation. Sir, I have told gentlemen that I have met here from other states honored men, who have come here as volunteers, really upon a mission of peace, I have told them that it was manifest that there was great and imminent danger of a collision between the states, and, if they desired to preserve the Union, in my judgment, they should make it their great work to avoid that collision, and to avoid the civil war that must ensue when men's minds are really heated to madness, and passion usurp their reason. These have been my counsels. What have been those of the senator from New York? Here, amid hostile fleets, and armies pitted against each other in two southern states—here, where we are in momentary expectation of hearing of a collision between them, what are the counsels of the senator from New York? "Speak for the Union. Vote for the Union. Give money for the Union, and, last of all, fight for the Union." I repeat it, I trust the good sense, the wisdom, the civilization, the humanity of the age will rescue this country from the effect of any such counsels. But if that potency which is ascribed to the opinion of the honorable senator is correct, it will admonish the people now meeting in their sovereign capacity in their conventions in the southern states, to let the idle delusion pass—the idle delusion that they are to have peace from any amendments to the Constitution. We have now, for the first time, distinctly shadowed forth that which I confess among others, I had seriously apprehended that the counsels of the leaders would be—force, force. We have it now avowed openly. I trust the scales will fall from their eyes, and I trust in the free states there is a body of good sense—an enlightened basis of patriotism, sufficiently free from the shackles of party obligations, to see the folly of such counsels. What is war to restore this Union or preserve it? And that men of sense shall be deluded into war under the pretence of only enforcing the laws of the nation. I appeal to the free states to repudiate the counsels of the senator from New York, and disown them, and if, in the providence of God, it is to result that we are to separate in two confederacies, then let the counsels of peace prevail, and not the counsels of the senator from New York. Let the counsels of peace prevail, as the only counsels which can avert that greatest of all calamities, war between brother and brother, a war between races, which could conquer peace only through oceans of blood and countless millions of treasure. And when peace came, would you find a free people capable of constructing a government? No. You would find a people subjugated, and crouching under the tread of a despot and you would find the warrior clad in arms with money contributed under counsels of the senator from New-York. That would be the result of war, and the only result, I earnestly trust, in despite of these counsels, these reports which are now making through the mediation of my honored state may restore harmony to the government, and that there is an enlightened patriotism in this country that will meet, and separate in peace.

Mr. SEWARD—I have been amazed and surprised at the delusion of the senator from Virginia to make out of a speech, pacific, fraternal, and cordial, such as I have made, a declaration of war. I cannot account for it. While his sense of honor remains so clear and bright that he avoids all these personalities which might vitiate, yet his judgment is somehow so under his passion, that he cannot see anything but war. In a speech which proposes simply this—that, since this Union is in danger, every other question must yield to the consideration of the removal of that danger by the pacific constitutional action of the American people, by speaking first, by voting, by defending the Union where it stands, by supplying and maintaining the credit of the government, and last, in the last alternative, after everything is exhausted, all the existing modes of settlement, and all others that may be suggested, and finally a convention, a constitutional convention, then to stand by this good old flag, and if it is to fail from its embrace, to be wrapped in its folds. Sir, that the honorable senator should have recollected that when I came into the committee of thirteen, I listened to every proposition which was made. And will any one say that I offered up no prejudices, no concessions to propitiate an agreement? What proposition did I refuse to consider? None. And when I voted to substitute a constitutional provision for the settlement of this question, in preference to a proposition which requires to take, in an unconstitutional and intellectual way, the sentiments of the people upon the resolutions of the senator from Kentucky? I did it in a spirit of kindness and concession. This very preceding of the state of which the honorable senator speaks so proudly, I recommended to my own state, and it is now acting in sending commissioners to meet the other states in their convention. And does not the hon. senator know that the state of New York stands ready to hear and consider every plan to settle this question peaceably and without resort to the sword? And that I am with the state of New-York in that? But I learn from the interest, for which the senator seems to speak, that no suggestion which has been made, or which can be made, will satisfy this interest of secession. If, after all this has failed, the states of this Union who agree to stand by the Constitution will take up and settle this controversy about twenty four slaves in a territory of 1,060,000 square miles, or whether, with the senator from Virginia, they are willing to sacrifice all this liberty, all this greatness, all this happiness, all this hope, wisdom, virtue and intelligence to this common dispute.

Mr. MASON said that he was speaking for Virginia. She never would remain in the confederacy unless guaranties be effectually made for the preservation of her rights. He said that she was not willing to submit the question to the mass of American people, but the Constitution recognizes the people as people of the states.

Mr DOUGLAS said, he did not understand what the senator from Virginia meant by sending idle communications to the people of his state. He had sent nothing except in reply to citizens of his state. He had sent such replies, and told them that he thought the safety of the Union depended on the action of Virginia and the border states. It was there that he and the senator from Virginia differed. He desired peace, and the maintenance of the Union, but he had failed to see anything in the action of the senator from Virginia to encourage that idea. He was pained when the senator from Pennsylvania (Cameron) made large advances to conciliation, and seemed to be repelled by the senator from Virginia. The senator from Virginia said that he wanted no concession, and was applauded by Senator Slale; and those who were uncompromising on that side were pained. Also, this morning, when the senator from New York met in such spirit as if moderation would prevail. He seemed to be in concert with the extremists of both sides, as the other day senators on this side refused to vote when the proposition of the senator from New Hampshire (Clark) passed, and then telegraphed to the South that there was no hope, as the republicans voted down the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. JOHNSON (dem., Ark.) said there was no concert of action, the senators refused to vote because they wanted to see the action of the republicans, and it was evident there was no hope.

Mr DOUGLAS said, never despair of hope; there was hope, and he thought he saw indications of it to-day. Why not adopt the amendment that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject of domestic servitude anywhere, except to perform duties in regard to fugitives and prohibit the slave trade. With that we might have peace.

Mr. HALE (rep., N. H.) expressed his surprise at what the senator from Illinois (Douglas) had said in regard to the approbation he showed at what the senator from Virginia said. The Virginia senator said that the people of Virginia were satisfied with the Constitution, and asked no concessions. This showed the people were satisfied with the Constitutions. He could not tell what was the great complaint, but he did not believe in tinkering with the Constitution, and did not think Congress could make a better instrument than the one that was drawn by our fathers. He was willing to take the Constitution as it was, and did not think resolution of avail but for the constitutional Union which followed. The best hopes of mankind are freighted in the ship of Union, and none but madmen will give up and try a new experiment. He had been told that New England was to be sloughed off any way. If the country could get along without New-England, he would say "God bless them." He paid an eloquent tribute to the enterprise and industry of New England. They might go to the cotton fields of the South, and they won a cotton, but for New England, that cotton which they called king would now be a bogus. It was also said that the Northwest was going off. Well, "good bye," but give us back our jewels. Give us back the senator from Illinois (Douglas), with his "great principle," for he belongs to us. If Ohio goes, give us back her "thundering orator" (Wade), for he belongs to us. Not till men have lost all recollection will the West leave New England. He said the Union would still remain if this Cæsarean operation was performed. In answer to the remark that the North hated the South, he referred to the pestilence at Norfolk in 1855, when northern people flocked to the assistance of the people there; and the North would do it again if they were called upon. He expressed his gratification that Virginia had initiated the calling of a convention of the states. Himself and colleague had asked the governor of New Hampshire to send commissioners here to meet with those of the other states. He (Hale) would be willing to do anything reasonable to save the country; but if the southern states insist upon it let them go, and when they come back we will kill the fatted calf and rejoice over them as a son who wandered and is alive again.

Mr WIGFALL (dem., Texas) then proceeded to speak. He spoke of his love for the Constitution and the Union, if the Constitution could be administered as it was framed. He said the senator from Illinois (Douglas) now comes up with his great specific. If it had not been for that senator's doctrines the country would now be safe, and a democratic President elected. He declared that the South would never submit to coercion, and would never come back or be satisfied with anything like the Crittenden resolution. He made charges of ill-treatment and abuse against the southern people by the North. The seceding states claim the right to secede, and will not consider any other question till the government forces and all menaces are withdrawn. The southern people will not live under a government that seeks to degrade them, nor have anything to do with a party that degrades wives and mothers to a par with Brigham Young's women. If the senator from Illinois was to save the Union, let him abandon his dictum, and admit that slaves are property. Let the government, if it wants to save the Union, withdraw its troops and make no more menaces.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he had but a few words to say in reply. He defended the doctrine of popular sovereignty as the only doctrine that could save and bring peace to the country. He said that he was willing to meet others half way, and he hoped there was patriotism enough in the country to put down both extremes. He desired to appeal to the people everywhere to rise in their might and put down the disunion party. Both extremes must be made to give up, as he feared there were disunionists in both sections of the country. He would say before high Heaven there were disunionists on this side of the chamber and on that, and as many from the North as from the South, in both branches of Congress. He had confidence in the patriotism of the people, even in the New England and cotton states, and he hoped yet that the Union would be preserved, and he would say he had reasons on which to predicate this hope. [Applause.]

Mr. WIGFALL asked the senator to state his reasons.

Mr DOUGLAS said that he saw evidences every day of a disposition to treat the question with frankness and in a conciliatory spirit, and if they were not rejected he believed he would see more of them. If the senator from Texas will wait, it would make him a great help. [Applause.]

Mr WIGFALL said it was mere balderdash to state that any proposition would be passed here to satisfy any white man, who had straight hair, south of Mason and Dixon's line. He objected to all such fudge. He then proceeded to argue against non intervention.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr MOORHEAD (rep., Pa.) introduced a bill to prevent and punish counterfeiting and the use of private stamps, labels, trademarks, etc., of mechanics and tradesmen. Persons found guilty of doing so are to be imprisoned for not more than twelve months, and to pay a fine of not more than three thousand dollars. Its consideration was objected to.

Messrs RIGGS (A. L. dem., N. J.) and STRATTON (rep., N. J.) severally presented memorials extensively signed by citizens of New Jersey, urging the adjustment of the national difficulties.

Mr CLARK (dem., Mo.) presented a petition from citizens of that state praying for the adoption of the Crittenden compromise. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HINDMAN (dem., Ark.) offered a resolution-

[illegible]

…on any counterposition to abolish slavery. In considering the primary elements of our forms of government, the first and fundamental idea is the reservation to the people of the respective states of every power of regulating their own affairs not specifically surrendered in the Constitution. The security of the state governments depends upon the fidelity with which this principle is observed. Even the intimation of any such interference as I have mentioned by way of example, could not be made in earnest without unsettling the entire foundation of the whole confederated Union. No man shall exceed me in jealousy and affection for the state rights of Massachusetts. As far as I remember, nothing of this kind was ever thought of heretofore and I see no reason to appre-

[Continued on the eighth page.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SHILLING ADVERTISEMENTS!

FACILITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT,

TO EMPLOYERS AND THE UNEMPLOYED!

The New-York SUN, as the natural organ of Labor and Employment in this city, will, during the present scarcity of work, do what is possible to facilitate communication between the Employing and Laboring classes, by admitting

THE SMALLEST ADVERTISEMENTS

AT ONE SHILLING A LINE,

and by classifying ONE LINE Advertisements under appropriate heads, so as to express a demand for either Labor or Employment of any kind, with all necessary clearness in one line.

Average Daily Circulation for the year just past, 61,005.

ALMOST ENTIRELY IN NEW-YORK CITY AND [illegible]

TO DRUGGISTS—I CONTINUE TO OFFER SUperior inducements to any other house in DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and all goods usually sold by wholesale druggists. All sales for cash before shipment. Prices at the lowest range for prime goods.

P. D. ORVIS,
Cash Drug House,
No. 162 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE IS JUST OUT. Great improvement in Heating—warranted free from gas, …

[illegible]

The World

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB 1, 1861.

The Senate yesterday was the theater of a significant discussion, in which Messrs. Seward, Mason and Douglas took principal parts. Mr. Seward presented the memorial taken on by the New York committee, signed by near forty thousand citizens. A very fair report of the presentation speech by Mr. Seward, and the discussion which followed, will be found in its appropriate place.

Our special dispatches from Washington state that the government is hourly expecting to hear of the attack of Fort Pickens at Pensacola, and that in case of such attack, the attack of Fort Sumter is considered probable.

The treason committee of five had Gen. Scott before them yesterday. He stated that he had abundant evidence to warrant him in making every preparation for the defence of Washington.

Buncombe was king in the capitol at Washington last night. There was a grand array of empty benches, and depleted galleries.

The democratic state convention met at Albany yesterday. Mr. Church was made temporary chairman. A resolution, admitting all delegations that had applied for admission was adopted. Tammany delegates retired for consultation. At the afternoon session, Hon. Amasa J. Parker was made permanent president. The Tammany delegates finally withdrew from the convention and adopted a separate series of resolutions. The resolutions of the convention urge the submission of the Crittenden compromise to the people.

Foreign consuls at Charleston have applied to their respective legations at Washington to know what is to be done about the clearance of vessels from that port and the payment of customs. The ministers have in their turn applied to Secretary Black for information. They represent that the buoys have been removed, and the beacons destroyed, that the custom-house is claimed by the state of South Carolina; and ask that the buoys and beacons be restored, to save vessels momentarily expected to arrive from their respective countries. In his reply, Secretary Black quotes from the law to show the jurisdiction of the federal government to impose duties and collect revenues, but whether the state of affairs at Charleston will, or will not be regarded as a reason for not inflicting the penalties incurred by shipmasters, the Secretary declined to say until the question shall practically arise.

At the meeting of the board of aldermen last evening, Mr. Platt presented a resolution to inquire into the expediency of constructing the wharves and piers of the city of stone, and of applying to the legislature for authority to fund a debt for the same. Mr. Dayton offered a resolution inviting Mr. Lincoln to visit this city on his way to Washington, which, on motion of Mr. Boole, was laid over. The fourth annual report of the Central park was received and ordered to be printed. It gives the total expenses of the park as $4,447,404.95.

The grand jury of the general sessions of the city and county of New-York made their report yesterday. In it attention is called to the frequency of fires and to the prevalence of a spirit of insubordination to the laws. Mayor Wood is specially reprehended for his famous secession message.

The governors of Ohio and Rhode Island have appointed commissioners to the Border State conference, to be held at Washington on the 4th inst. The governors of Pennsylvania and Indiana have appointed commissioners to the Border State convention, and the legislature of Missouri has empowered the governor to do likewise.

The North Carolina legislature yesterday re-elected Hon. Thomas L. Clingman to the United States Senate.

The committee on federal relations in the Massachusetts senate yesterday presented majority and minority reports on the Virginia resolutions, both of which were laid on the table.

The Louisiana convention yesterday tabled resolutions to send reinforcements to assist in taking Fort Pickens. After a long debate, it was decided not to bind the delegates by any instructions as to their course on the reopening of the African slave trade, should it come before the southern convention at Montgomery.

Notwithstanding the increased demand for money, it is still very plenty. The foreign exchange market is dull. Stocks were quite active yesterday morning, but were dull in the afternoon. The prices were firm.

Senator SEWARD neither despairs of the republic, nor expects to see tranquillity restored within its borders in a short time, and by summary measures. In presenting the petition from the New-York merchants yesterday, he said that he had not been so rash as to expect that the difficulty would be settled in sixty days, or even "in ninety days—the allotted term of Congress," though he thought he knew that that period was the one fixed, "with definite objects and purposes," by the secessionists. But, as Mr. SEWARD does not expect that reason and judgment will return so quickly, and resume sway in ninety days, or that, in that time, "the passion "and frenzy of the hour will overturn this "great fabric of constitutional liberty and "empire," so he feels that, after that time has expired, there will be opportunity for "the restoration of all that had been lost, "and the reëstablishment of all that was in "danger." This speech, coming from a man of Mr. SEWARD's sagacity and position in his party, is worthy of very attentive perusal and consideration.

The grand jury yesterday presented his honor the mayor in a light equally just and unfavorable before the court and the public. Directing the attention of the proper authorities to the gravest evils existing in the community, they say: "The prevalence of a "spirit of insubordination to the laws, the "seditionary doctrines enunciated through-"out the recent published papers of the "highest executive of this city, we look upon "as being too well calculated to pander to the "worst passions of dangerous combinations "of persons in our midst;" and they charge, by implication, that the seditionary doctrines promulgated by the chief magistrate of the city tend to the encouragement of "riotous profligacy" and a "reckless disregard of "the rights of peaceable, law-abiding citi-"zens." No truer charge was ever made. The natural consequence of such a message as that in question, is the unsettling of all respect for law and the abrogation of a wholesome fear of it as the supreme power to which all men should and must needs succumb.

"Words are things," said MIRABEAU, and there are two words in the political vocabulary of the present day that are used with prodigious effect for evil. We mean *coercion* and *reconstruction*. They are both pressed into the service of disunion—the one to mislead the passions, the other the imagination.

Seditious orators ring the changes upon coercion, and make a point of associating it with the most odious ideas that can be addressed to free manhood. To their hearers it is made to mean nothing more nor less than sheer subjugation, and calls up visions of invading armies, blood and havoc, conquest and the iron heel. The North is presented as a self-willed tyrant, bent on the reduction of the South by brute force. The southern heart of course fires with indignation, and the spirit of resistance becomes the controlling feeling. The sober judgment gives way to blind passion, and even good men swear, in their wrath, eternal hostility to the bloody despot. This is all natural, but all founded on error. The North has no such wish or purpose as is imputed to it. It would not subjugate the South if it could; for a subjugated South would not be worth having. It will not plant a hostile foot upon southern soil, unless the southern people *first* undertake to overthrow the federal government in Washington—its seat of power. In that case the federal government will unquestionably be *defended*, for we still recognize our allegiance; but that involves no coercion. Nor will the government undertake coercion in the sense of aggressive warfare. It will protect its property and collect its revenues. In doing that it will sufficiently vindicate its authority, and do all that the occasion demands. The chief justice of North Carolina practically admits this, when he says:

> Our ships of war can command the sea and collect the revenues without a collision. In this point of view it seems providential that the states have no navies. So the revenue can be quietly collected, the postal arrangements can be stopped, and the states being "circled round" and left to cool reflection, will soon become convinced that their true interest is in the Union; in other words, "the fire all burn out of itself."

And yet, in the same production, he declares that the congressmen of his state should be instructed "not to vote for coercion," just as if some other style of coercion were designed. The government unquestionably would have the *right* to resort to more direct and violent means, but it is unnecessary, and, being unnecessary, it would be unwise. The coercion which disturbs the nerves of the chief justice, and is used to madden the hearts of the people, exists only in fancy; while the thing that is really intended the chief justice himself sanctions. So much for the mischievous use of the word *coercion*.

Reconstruction, too, is a word constantly in the mouths of a large class of seditious politicians, especially in the border states. They use it to mitigate the idea, in the popular mind, of an outright, absolute destruction of the government—beguiling the imagination with the notion that their dismemberment may be without death, the means in fact of a stronger and healthier organization. They themselves must know that the thing is a delusion. If the ideas and sentiments and interests of the two sections of the country have become so antagonistic as to disable them from living together under the present Constitution, with all its time-hallowed authority, they can live together under no constitution. The very doctrine in which this idea of reconstruction originates is a doctrine which makes reconstruction an impossibility—the doctrine, we mean, of the right of secession. The northern people never have recognized that right, and never will assent to any form of government that admits it—knowing as they do that it is opposed to all the stability and security, which are indispensable to national strength and prosperity. They would infinitely prefer a compact and well assured national life within a smaller compass, to such a ricketty and precarious existence as the theories of the South, now in practice, would impose. The "big assemblance" of external parts would be no compensation to them for the feebleness of the vital principle within. The northern people are determined to live under an actual government; and never, never will take up with any such sham government as goes with this right of secession. So at the very outset, before the conflicting slavery issues are reached at all, a new union is put out of the question. We need not speak of these slavery issues. It ought to be evident to the meanest capacity, that if their antagonism is sufficient to destroy the Union, they would be sufficient to prevent the formation of a new union; for construction is always a thousand times more difficult than destruction. Everybody admits that the North and South are very much farther apart to day upon the question of slavery than when the Constitution was framed. Yet the compromises which were effected then taxed human skill to the utmost, and some of them, it is certain, would never have been adopted, could their operation have been foreseen. Take, for instance, that clause which gives representation to the slave property of the South; it was only carried by attaching to it the correlative provision that "direct taxation shall be in proportion to representation." And yet, there having been no direct taxation, the South, contrary to the original plan, has had the benefit without the burden. MADISON, as he himself declared, phrased certain passages of the Constitution so that it should not sanction the idea that "man can have property in man." The Supreme Court has declared that the idea is there, notwithstanding. Every one who has read the debates must be convinced that the Constitution would have never been adopted, carrying such a meaning as the Dred Scott decision has given it. It is absurd to suppose that, if the differences touching slavery were reconciled with such extreme difficulty then, such differences as exist now could admit of any such adjustment in an attempt to frame a new constitution. It is all a deception. This nationality once broken up, there is an end of it. The men of the border states who lend themselves to disunion under the charm of the word *reconstruction*, however honest they may be in intention, are weak victims of the most pitiable imposture. They will never reach their *ignis fatuus*. It is held out to them only to cheat them, and they will do well to turn their backs upon it in time.

We publish this morning an able article from Professor TAYLER LEWIS, entitled "Slavery and the Church." To this he also appends a letter in reference to the quotations from some of his writings in 1856, which Rev. HENRY J. VAN DYKE incorporated in his article which we published on Wednesday. Professor LEWIS makes a manly acknowledgment that a further study of the subject of slavery in connection with the Bible has brought about a change in his views, and that he now considers his old position to be a wrong one.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, in exile at Florence, still sends forth to the world, from time to time, those chaste and exquisite verses by which the fame of the most scholastic of modern poets is kept fresh in the hearts of his admirers. The fiery will, and brave, earnest spirit of the octogenarian bard are in impassioned contrast with the calm, objective quality of his writings. No modern author, not excepting Keats, the poet, or Grote, the historian, has so infused his productions with the clear Hellenic spirit. Not the least of the attainments of the man who has given us the "Imaginary Conversations," and the "Pericles and Aspasia," is that of writing Latin verses with equal grace and terseness. We reprint from the London *Times* the latest appearing over his name. The reader will no less admire the beauty of their construction than the sturdy hatred of tyranny which so animated their author, and which would have made him, had he lived in the era of the great republic, the "noblest Roman of them all."

ROMA GALLIS OCCUPATA.

Pax fugit Italiam; "Discordia" sola gubernat;
Imperitat populis, regibus imperitat.
"*Impius hæc tam culta novalia miles habebit?*
Barbarus has segetes?"* Gallus habebit, habet.
Nulla columba, dia sperata, reducit olivam,
Et Philomela suum plorat abesse Patrem. [illegible]

The following lines are submitted as a nearly literal translation:

ROME, GARRISONED BY THE FRENCH.

Peace flees Italia; Discord fills her homes,
Swaying her people, holding kings in thrall.
Shall the rude soldier then possess alone
*These fields, and reap these harvests?** Yes,
Has' have them, boasts them now! The [illegible] no
Long hoped for dove returns us. Hark, the moan
Of Philomela, driven from her [illegible]

B. O. S.

* Virg., Bucol.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

LECTURE BY REV. CYRUS HAMLIN, D. D.

Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., a relative of the United States Vice-President elect, delivered the first of a series of three lectures on the Turkish Empire, Wednesday evening, in Clinton hall, to a very large and select audience. Having spent twenty two years as a resident missionary in Turkey, he had opportunities of gleaning much knowledge of the religious, political, and social condition of that country. He introduced his subject with a brief description of the dimensions of the empire, the enumeration of its provinces, and its territorial features and advantages, according with what we have been made cognizant of in history. The population, he stated, is nearly thirty-seven million—nearly the same as France—of which about twenty-four million are directly subject to the dominion of the sultan, and the remainder are tributary. This number is composed of the Turkish, Arab, Armenian, Greek, Roumanian, Slavonian, Albanian, and Kurdish races, all distinctly different in manners and language. The Turks are the warlike race, numbering from twelve to thirteen million, of whom not one million are in European Turkey, and a smaller number in Africa. They are called Tartars, whose religion is Islamism, to which it has adhered with a tenacity not distinguishable to any other people. As a race, they have a fine *physique*, an intelligence and power peculiar to them, as also a great regard for hospitality, which they love to have appreciated. They have, however, that which greatly disappoints us, a want of enterprise and energy, which allows their natural gifts to run to waste. The oriental contentedness of their character is opposed to craft and subtlety. They are losing caste, and, in fact, decaying in the empire, the causes of which are various, the main one being the heavy conscription for the army, from which the entire Christian races are exempted. The Arab race occupies the southern sections of the empire, Syria, Nubia, and its African possessions, numbering nearly six million. Hospitable, fanatical, cunning and subtle, it will be long before this race will relinquish its natural endowments. It has no political power, yet a covert one. These two, with the Kurdish, are the three great Mohammedan races. The Armenian is nominally a Christian race, numbering from three and a half to four million. They are of the Hindoo-European origin. Scattered over the empire, there is still a unity of its members, maintaining its individuality in antagonism to all opposition, particularly preserving its ecclesiastical independence. Their martyrs of the fourth century are their saints of the nineteenth. Its language and literature are highly cultivated. Their characteristics are of a highly commendable order. The Greek race amounts to not over two million, whose ancient glory having departed, still develops its ancient energy and aptitude to advancement. The Greek language is rapidly approaching to its greatest sweetness and perfection in a classical position. They are remarkably assiduous in prosecuting commerce, and the Mediterranean trade is rapidly falling into their hands. The Roumanian race belongs to the Greek church, which is a mere nominal dependence, electing their own bishops and other church officers. They are descended from the ancient Roman colonies—their language has much of the pure Latin in it. They are ever seeking political influence, but always without success. The Slavonian race of seven and a half million, occupying European Turkey from the Danube down to Macedonia, and also part of that, are of Asiatic origin. Their language has more of Sanscrit than any other race except the gipsies. Their religion is of the Greek cast. They are a social, religious, frugal, loyal and patriotic race, awaking from the degradation in which the Mohammedan rule has plunged them. The lecturer here read some particulars with regard to their mixed forms of religion from a paper called the *Hatti Humayoun*, which was a declaration of religious freedom sent to the Bulgarians. The Albanian race, mainly a nominally Christian people, inhabiting the extreme western portion of the country, number about 1,500,000. They are the very worst Mohammedans—warlike, brave, and predatory, but sadly in want of books, and in need of missionary exertion. These whole races are as distinct and uncongenial as they were eight hundred years ago, which is the great cause of the difficulty of government. We have about sixteen millions of Mohammedans and the same of Christians. Agriculture has little to boast of to a population of thirty-seven million. Tobacco is largely cultivated and used. Silk is rapidly increasing in cultivation, as is also rice. Cotton is raised in nearly all parts of the empire, the best in Asiatic Turkey, the crop being estimated at nearly forty million pounds, much of which is exported to Austria, France, and England—the latter securing it from Egypt. The manner of its cultivation is miserable, rendering it astonishing how so much is produced. It could be increased tenfold, and produce enough without requiring an appeal from England to South Carolina for that article. Other products of value for export are madder, opium, boxwood, raisins, etc., upon which are attached twelve per cent. for exporting and only five for importing. The mineral resources are extensive, but poorly developed. Their iron is pre-eminent for its temper and malleability, in which and other minerals, a fine field is offered for capitalists to invest. The commerce has no accurate statistics, but has been variously estimated from ninety to one hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars, exports and imports. Last year there were 27,600 clearances of sailing vessels, indicating a great increase over any preceding twelvemonth. They have 3,447 vessels, mostly in tonnage from 70 to 210. One Turkish company has 72 steamers and steam boats. A thorough financial reform is necessary as well as internal improvements, to give commerce a proper tone. In its social relations, polygamy, concubinage and slavery, present a dark catalogue which is an index to the principal features of the country. More than nineteen-twentieths of Mohammedans are polygamists in practice, but, with the powerful and wealthy, polygamy is the rule and not the exception. The system is acknowledged by themselves as the source of jealousy, rivalry and contention. One redeeming trait in their domestic relations is the great attachment and devotion on the part of the fathers for their children. One hundred and forty-one female authors are observable in the library collection at Constantinople, although in general, mental culture is not much attended to. In their slavery they have no regard to color, but they enslave all people who can be bought. The Circassian slave is bought for her beauty, the Nubian eunuch is prized for his ugliness. A Mohammedan, once free, is free forever, as is his posterity, be he black or white. The tie of consanguinity once proved is proof against enslavement. Every slave has the right of appealing to the judge to be sold to another person, if his master treats him cruelly, and his claim must be recognized. Their religion cannot be interfered with, and they are allowed to marry if their master indorses their choice. Manumission is done by deed, will or certificate. The slave woman by the birth of her first child to her master, is free and her posterity also. As a moral law, manumission of a slave is among them an atonement for perjury. Foreign slaves, fleeing to them for protection, receive it by professing Islamism. The whole Mahommedan system is one of absolutism, which is pointedly evidenced in their laws with regard to fugitive slaves, which are stringently opposed to kidnapping and the encouragement of the slave fleeing from a proper master. The slave mart was abolished in 1845 through the influence of England, and the traffic is privately pursued. Probably at the close of the present century, according to the present decrease of slavery, not a slave, except eunuchs, will be found in the empire. The future of Turkey is not in the Koran, commerce, or the arts, but in Scriptural advocacy, with these adjuncts rendered subservient to it.

The lecturer was listened to attentively, and occasioned much merriment in the narration of incidents and anecdotes founded upon his personal observation. The next lecture, upon "The Sultan and his Government," was announced for Thursday evening.

KANSAS RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The Kansas Territorial Relief committee publish the reports of their operations up to Jan. 15. Up to January 1, 1861, according to the statement of Mr. S. C. Pomeroy, the chairman, whose letter in reference to the suffering in Kansas we published yesterday, there had been received of provisions, for general distribution, 642,842 pounds; for distribution in certain localities 183,404 pounds; to certain individual 236,324 pounds; making in all 1,062,552 pounds. There had been received and sent to fifty-five townships 2,200 garments of various kinds; 262 pairs of boots or shoes; 550 yards of woolen or cotton cloth. There remained in the hands of the treasurer, on Jan. 1, $3,085.43, which fell short by more than $2,500 of the amount needed to pay freights upon provisions then on their way west of the Mississippi. The receipts, the committee say, may appear large, but when it is considered that they have received messages from 30,000 people asking clothing and food until harvest time, and that it has been scattered over an area of not less than 29,000 square miles of territory, it will be seen that it has been but a scanty relief for so large a multitude. From January 1 to January 15 the committee received from various sources wheat, flour, beans, corn, meal, fish, dried fruit, &c., weighing, as per shipping receipts, 810,273 lbs. The committee says there is on hand about 225 tons of provisions, which are consigned, by the donors, to certain localities, and as there are other neighborhoods much more needy, ask leave to use their discretion in its distribution. The committee speak as follows of another pressing want of the Kansas people:

But again, receiving clothing and food enough to carry them and theirs safely through, before them lies a want, great, immediate, and urgent, unprovided for. In many parts of our territory the sowing time is just at hand. Except we can procure seed, our fields must lie desolate another year, and another winter comes upon Kansas depopulated, or suffering from want more general and appalling than even now. At the lowest estimate we dare make, we must have 100,000 bushels of seed wheat, and a proportionate amount of other kinds of seeds, and we trust that we do not ask too much when we appeal to our friends, to individuals, and communities, and to the officers and legislatures of the various states which have befriended us, to bear this great necessity in mind. With seed, and the blessing of God upon the labor of another year, it will be well with us. Refused the one or the other, our fields must still be desolate, our people if they remain, must remain as paupers.

S. C. POMEROY,
President of the Kansas Territorial Relief Com'ee.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PRESSURE OF THE LOBBY—ATTENTION TO CONTRACTS—STONE WHARVES AND PIERS—MR. LINCOLN NOT INVITED TO NEW-YORK—WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY TO TAKE CARE OF ITSELF—REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Outside attendants at the board of aldermen, embracing mainly seekers of the city contracts, clerks ambitious to enlarge their pay, and firemen anxious about their machines and engine houses, are still numerous, notwithstanding the recent rule prohibiting their admission inside the railing. So large is their number, and so limited the space allowed them, that it takes about fifteen minutes for a belated alderman to work his way into the official arena. A dilatory reporter, less modest in exercising his power of muscle, has half an hour's severe struggling to get through the crowd.

At the meeting last evening—Mr. Genet, the president, in the chair—a petition was presented by the commissioners of charities and correction, asking permission to run telegraph wires to the various institutions under their care, said wires to connect with the city fire telegraph lines, and to communicate with their office in Bond street. It was referred to the committee on streets.

Application for a donation of $1,000 was made by the directors of the Ophthalmic Institution. It is stated in the petition that during last year 1,040 persons, afflicted with diseases of the eye, were treated at the institution, and that since its organization, in 1852, 8,682 have received the gratuitous benefits of the hospital. On motion, the same was referred to the finance committee.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Froment, directing that all contracts sent to the board for confirmation, and other matters referred to the standing committees, shall be reported upon within two months of their presentation to the board. He enforced his resolution by showing that the public interests often suffered through negligence in passing upon contracts and papers coming before the board. He urged reform as necessary, but his speech and motion to adopt the resolution were unavailing, a motion to lay the subject over commanding a majority of votes.

Mr. Platt presented a resolution, which was adopted, directing the committee on ordinances to inquire into the expediency of reporting an ordinance providing for the construction of the wharves and piers of the city of stone, instead of wood; also, the expediency of applying to the state legislature for authority to fund a debt for the purpose of paying for the construction of such stone wharves and piers. This resolution is in accordance with a suggestion made by the city inspector, Col. Delavan, in his recent annual report.

A resolution was referred to the committee on sewers, calling for surveys under direction of the Croton aqueduct board in order to devise a practicable plan of drainage for the upper part of the city.

A report of the committee on finance was laid over in favor of donating $1,500 to the house for young deaf mutes, as also was one in favor of paying $250 for drawing plans and specifications for the City Hall cupola.

Mr. Dayton submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is reported that the President elect of the United States will in a few days leave his home for the city of Washington to assume the duties of the exalted position to which he has been called by the voice of the people in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, If the board of councilmen concur, that in order to testify our devotion to the Union, loyalty to the Constitution, and respect for the laws made in pursuance thereof, a joint committee of the common council be appointed to consist of the president and three members of each board to invite the president elect to visit our city, and accept the cordial welcome of its citizens on his way to the national capital.

Mr. Boole stated that the adoption of the resolution would involve the expenditure of money, and that he should move, therefore, that the same be laid over.

Mr. Dayton protested against any allusions to expenditures, which he insisted took away the sincerity and heartiness of the proffer of hospitality. Mr. Lincoln had been elected by the people to the highest office in their gift, and it was their duty, as the heads of the city government, to tender him all the courtesy in their power, and thereby show their loyalty to the Constitution, and fealty to the Union. The present, he urged, was not the time to stand on strict rules, or square their action by their political faith. He knew well enough that the motion made was designed as a slur, and intended to kill the resolution.

Mr. Boole said that all the members did not possess the same patriotism as Mr. Dayton. They would not do anything for the entertainment of any person, however exalted his character or position, and let the expense come out of their own pockets. He denied intending by his motion to cast any slur upon the matter.

"It was a slur," responded Mr. Dayton, "nearly all the members snickered, and you snickered with them."

"It was not a slur," rejoined Mr. Boole.

"I say it was a slur," reiterated Mr. Dayton.

"You say what is false," retorted Mr. Boole, "and if you insist on repeating it, I will hold you responsible."

In uttering the last remark Mr. Boole turned his eyes full and fierce upon Mr. Dayton. Various members cheered, the lobby joined. The chairman brought down his mallet heavily upon the desk, and order was quickly restored.

Mr. Froment expressed regret at the turn matters had taken. He was willing to vote for the resolution, but in doing so, did not consider that he was committing himself to any line of political policy.

Mr. Dayton attempted to speak, but the the question being called, he was ordered to his seat. A vote was taken. Mr. Dayton called for the ayes and noes.

"You are too late," said the chairman. "The resolution is lost."

"I insist I am not too late," ejaculated Mr. Dayton.

"Your insisting will do no good," laconically responded the chairman.

A resolution offered at a previous meeting, directing proper provision to be made for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the birthday of Washington, was called up.

Mr. Dayton moved that the committee of arrangements be instructed to make no contracts without first acquainting the board with them and receiving their sanction.

Mr. Boole moved to lay the subject on the table, which motion prevailed.

A second resolution, presented at a prior meeting, was called from the table. This asked an appropriation of $350, to buy a cannon for one of the military regiments of the city, to enable them to practice with this kind of warlike weapon to meet any coming contingency requiring the use of such knowledge.

Mr. Boole moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Cornell moved to refer the subject to the committee on arts and sciences.

Mr. Dayton moved to refer the subject to the committee on finance.

Other motions and counter motions were made, with amendments and multiplied reconsiderations. The original motion of Mr. Boole was the finally prevailing one.

Two veto messages were received from the mayor, one having reference to the appointment of a special committee to amend the city charter, and the other regarding the publication of the proceedings of the common council. Both have been published in *The World*. On motion, they were ordered to be printed in full in the minutes and to take the usual course—to be called up when the board felt so disposed.

Messrs. Cornell, Boole, and Chipp were appointed a special committee to inquire into the construction of the gates of the Croton reservoir.

A resolution was adopted, directing an appropriation of $5,000 to be paid to Murray Hoffman, for revising his "Treatise upon the Estate and Rights of the Corporation of New-York," most of which had been destroyed by fire.

The fourth annual report of the Central park commissioners was received, and a thousand copies ordered to be printed. It is a lengthy document, giving in detail a description of the park, the aqueducts, bridges, walks and skating ground, with delineation of contemplated changes. Allusion is made to the visit of the Prince of Wales and suite, and the reception of the swans from Hamburg acknowledged. During the year there have been 3,573 laborers employed, the average number being about two hundred a day. The expenses for this year are estimated at $114,000, which is $36,000 less than allowed by law. The total expenses of the park are given as follow:

Land	$3,744,795.78
Expenditures	2,705,114.06
Total	$6,449,904.83

The money has been obtained, as is well known, through the issue of bonds, the principal not redeemable within forty years.

After some unimportant routine business, the board adjourned to next Monday.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The stockholders of the American Telegraph Company held their annual yearly meeting on Wednesday, at No. 4 Wall street. According to the annual report there has been $1,455,100 issued in stocks during the past year there has been expended for materials, repairs, reconstruction of lines, &c., $136,503 75, and for instruments and fixtures $17,375 56. The telegraph line between Atlanta and Macon, Ga., has been leased for five years. Between New-York and Boston there have been built 352 miles of wires during the year. The Cape Cod Telegraph Company's stock and lines have been purchased, and the Nova Scotia line has been leased for ten years. The company has now under its control 8,121 miles of poles, holding 13,194 miles of wire, extending from Nova Scotia to New Orleans. They have 334 offices on the routes. The receipts for the year have been $854,175 37; the expenses $552,975 56. The company has pursued the policy of refusing special contracts, with the exception of a reduction of rates for some particular businesses, and to establish uniform rates. Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Associated Press for five years. A committee was appointed to amend the by-laws. An addition was made to the number of directors to represent the southern interest, making, in all, thirteen. The following directors were elected: S F. B. Morse, Francis Morris, Wilson G. Hunt, E. S. Sandford, Amos Kendall, Wm. M. Swain, Hiram O. Alden, Cam Livingston, Caleb A. Burgess, Zenus Barnum, John McKesson, John H. Pardy, Wm. S. Morris.

THE DUTCH CHURCH PROPERTY CONTROVERSY.—At the opening of the Supreme court, February-term, on Monday next, a decision is expected to be rendered in the Reformed Dutch church property controversy. This case has been in litigation ten years, and involves the revenue of an immense amount of real estate in this city. The defendants are the Collegiate church, so-called, embracing the Fulton Street church, the Lafayette Place church, and the new Reformed Dutch church, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. The plaintiffs are the other Reformed Dutch congregations in the city, numbering between fifteen and twenty churches. The real estate is now held by the Collegiate church, the richest corporation in this country, excepting Trinity church. They own nearly all of Fulton street, and large sections in other parts of the city.

To the original Dutch church in Fulton street two important bequests were made in the early settlement of Manhattan island; one by John Harpendinck, and the other by Cornelius Stanwyck. A farm where Fordham now is, called the "Manor Fordham," comprised the bequest of Mr. Harpendinck. This property was exchanged for land in the vicinity of where Fulton street now is, which land the church still retains in its possession. Mr. Stanwyck bequeathed land situated in various parts of the island.

It is claimed by the plaintiffs, that the fund accruing from the above legacies should be divided among all the Dutch churches in New-York, they having sprung from the parent church in Fulton street. The income of the Collegiate church is not known, but it is very large. The decision is to be given by a full bench of the court, on an appeal from the recent decision of Judge Davis, who dismissed the case, alleging insufficient ground of action.

THE NEW HARLEM BRIDGE.—The letter of John McLeod Murphy to the board of supervisors, in relation to the construction of a new bridge on Harlem river, at the terminus of the Third avenue, has been published in *The World*. It will be remembered that in the letter the fact was set forth that the contract for the work already amounted to $265,000, with a prospect of further contracts amounting to $50,000, before the work was completed. Whereas only $25,000 were appropriated for building the bridge.

A thorough examination into the case has just been made by a special committee of the supervisors. Their investigation has developed a reckless and what is claimed to be an unwarranted expenditure of public money. At the head of the commission, as is well known, is Major Wood. Appointment of a large staff of engineers and superintending officers at salaries varying from $6,000 to $1,500 per year, was the initiatory step taken, the salaries being regularly paid long before a stroke of work was done. The committee have further learned, that the giving out of the contracts was done in a secret and underhanded way, besides an unprecedented and masterly vagueness in the specifications, allowing of illimitable cheating.

An attempt it is understood will be made by the supervisors, to induce the legislature to cancel the present commission. If they cannot succeed in compassing this, they will strenuously urge as the best thing that can, and should be done, restricting the commissioners to the original appropriation.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN REID, U. S. N.—The funeral of this well known navy officer took place yesterday at noon, at Trinity church. At 1 o'clock the coffin was placed in the porch. The following inscription was engraved on the silver name-plate.

SAMUEL CHESTER REID,
U. S. Navy.
Died 28th January, 1861,
Aged 78 years.

On the lid of the coffin were placed the chapeau and sword worn by the late captain when he commanded at the late fight between the privateer Gen. Armstrong and the British squadron in the harbor of Fayal.

At a quarter past 2 o'clock the pall-bearers—Captain J. W. Ward, Captain Gansevoort, Lieutenant McDermond, Lieutenant Henry, Mr. Henry Grinnell, Mr. French, Mr. Chas. O'Conor, James T. Brady, Mr. Spofford, and Mr. Tileston carried the body up the aisle to the front of the chancel. The services were choral, and, being concluded, the pall-bearers conveyed the body to the hearse, when it was driven to Greenwood cemetery for interment.

LAUNCH OF THE PILOT BOAT WM. H. ASPINWALL.—This new pilot boat was launched yesterday afternoon, from the yard of Messrs. J. D. & J. B. Van Deusen, at the foot of Sixteenth street, East river. The boat is well built, and well found in every respect; her dimensions being 100 tons; length 80 feet, on deck; keel 74 feet; breadth of beam 19 feet 6 inches; depth of hold 8 feet 9 inches; draught forward 6 feet, draught aft 9 feet 6 inches; length of foremast 76 feet, of mainmast 77 feet; length of main boom 46 feet; of fore gaft 20 feet; main gaft 21 feet. She has a rocking keel of 12 inches, her keel being 22 inches deep, and she has a sheer on deck of three feet, which gives her a very graceful and buoyant appearance as she sits on the water. Her cost is $8,000, and she is owned by the following New-York pilots: Captain Walter Brewer, George Berger, John N. Dale, Gideon Mapes, and William Andersen.

AN ALDERMANIC HOP.—Irving hall was Wednesday evening filled with the gay and festive admirers of Alderman Brady. He invited his friends to a hop. The aldermanic representative of the Fifth district looked smiling and magnificent in his white kids. His portrait, at one end of the hall, looked magnificent; but the aldermanic smile was wanting. Of municipal law makers and office holders there was a bounteous and joyous sprinkling. Of ladies there was a brilliant attendance. The alderman made no set speech, but he made amends by dancing in nearly every set. It was a long while past the witching hour when the twenty-sixth dance—the last in the programme—was reached.

ATTENDANCE AT SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK.—The following is given as the Sunday school census in this city, for the last year.

Wards.	Population in 1860.	Children between 5 and 16 years.	Sunday Schools.	Children in Sunday Schools.	Children not in Sunday Schools.
1	16,100	5,500	3	600	1,900
2	2,507	350	2	400	
3	3,757	450	2	900	
4	21,994	3,000	6	1,750	1,510
5	22,341	3,450	7	2,150	1,300
6	26,698	4,100	6	1,900	2,200
7	40,000	7,200	10	2,500	4,700
8	39,722	7,000	10	3,000	4,000
9	44,386	8,000	17	4,000	4,000
10	22,051	6,000	16	2,700	3,301
11	60,468	12,000	11	5,000	7,000
12	30,443	6,000	14	2,600	3,400
13	32,017	6,200	11	2,700	3,500
14	26,167	5,000	10	4,500	2,500
15	37,588	6,000	14	2,900	3,100
16	45,182	6,000	20	6,500	4,500
17	72,036	14,000	20	6,000	8,000
18	57,464	11,500	27	5,600	5,700
19	38,641	6,000	12	2,400	3,600
20	67,564	13,100	26	6,000	7,000
21	46,063	9,500	25	5,700	3,900
22	61,752	12,000	20	5,000	7,000
	814,277	150,696	307	70,300	80,810

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—A session of this board was to have been held last evening, but only nine members being present, the board adjourned to Tuesday evening next, at 5 o'clock.

JERSEY CITY.

THE ABSON WIFE POISONING CASE.—The trial of Mr. Abson for poisoning his wife was continued yesterday before Judge Ogden, and Associate Judges Fink and Pope, of the Hudson county court. The testimony given was, in the main, the same as that given before the coroner's jury at the time the inquest was held on the body of Mrs. Anson last fall. The following are the names of the witnesses:—Chauncy B. Jaquins, Joseph Hopkins, Wm. Bramer, Nicholas Gaedert, Jefferson Lamberson, Mrs. Mary A. Weir, Miss C. Brandt, Dr. John E. Quidor, and Prof. Doremus. The case will be resumed to day.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER IN OLIVER STREET.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at the Fourth ward station house, on the body of Margaret Bearchell, whose death was supposed to have resulted from violence at the hands of her husband. Several witnesses were examined, and all testified that the deceased was a woman of intoxicating habits and would frequently fall while passing through the street receiving wounds and bruises without number in this manner. Dr. Bouton, who made the post-mortem examination, testified that he had found numerous marks of violence upon the body of the deceased, and that in his opinion death resulted from compression of the brain, caused by the pressure of several clots of blood upon the brain. These clots of blood, the doctor thought, were the result of violence, whether from blows or falls he was unable to say. There was no proof offered that would implicate the husband of the deceased, the letter to the contrary notwithstanding, which had been received by the police signed "Christianna Wadlow." The jury rendered the following verdict: "That deceased came to her death by violence, inflicted in some manner to the jury unknown." Upon the receipt of this verdict the coroner immediately discharged the husband from custody.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE.—A man named Nathaniel Howard died yesterday at the New-York hospital, from injuries received a week ago by being thrown down stairs by some unknown person. The deceased was a porter, and resided at No. 9 Thames street. He was found on last Friday morning lying at the foot of a flight of stairs in an insensible condition, and had probably been thrown down by some unknown person with whom he had some difficulty. He was conveyed to the New-York hospital, where it was discovered that his skull was fractured. The injured man lingered until yesterday, when he died. Coroner Jackman will hold an inquest in this case to-day, when the matter will be thoroughly inquired into.

AFFRAY IN A RAILROAD DEPOT—THE SUPERINTENDENT STABBED BY A SEAMAN.—On Wednesday evening a serious affray took place at the depot of the Second Avenue Railroad company, on the corner of Forty-second street and Second avenue. John Boyd, an old seaman, but at present a captain of a coal barge, entered one of the cars in Chatham street and rode up as far as Twenty eighth street, where he got out hastily, forgetting to take with him a basket. He left the basket on the floor of the car, and did not miss it until he had reached the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Third avenue, where he missed the basket. He immediately ran back and followed the car as rapidly as possible until it had reached the depot on the corner of Forty second street. Arriving there, the conductor finding no claimant for the basket, took it into the office, where the captain arriving a moment after immediately claimed it, and at the same time used language not very complimentary to the clerks and employees of the road engaged there. Mr. Wells Hutchingson, the superintendent of the road, ordered him to leave, and the order not being obeyed, directed some men to put him out. Upon this Boyd drew a knife and stabbed Mr. Hutchingson seriously, if not dangerously, in the abdomen. Boyd now tried to escape, but before he could succeed in carrying out his object, officer Bradley, of the Nineteenth ward, who had heard the disturbance, entered the office and arrested him. The prisoner was taken yesterday before Justice Brownell, at the Fourth district court, but, owing to the inability of Mr. Hutchingson to appear against him, he was committed for examination.

STILL ANOTHER CONFIDENCE GAME.—Carl Yager, a German, 60 years of age, was arrested yesterday by detectives McDougal and Bennet, charged with attempting to defraud Mr. John H. Lorenzen, of No. 205 Division street, out of $110, by selling him $1,000 in bogus gold dollar pieces. Yager called on Mr. Lorenzen on Wednesday and showed him a gold dollar piece, which he stated was bogus, adding that he had one thousand of the same kind which he would like to dispose of. After some bargaining, Mr. Lorenzen induced him to agree to dispose of the counterfeit coin for $110 of good money and a valuable gold watch. Before, however, completing the bargain, Mr. Lorenzen stated that he would like to have a little time allowed him for reflection, and asked Yager to call on Thursday and bring with him samples of the coin. Immediately after the departure of the visitor Mr. Lorenzen proceeded to the detective office, where he met Bennett and McDougal, whom he informed of the facts. The detectives accordingly proceeded to the store of Mr. Lorenzen yesterday, and waited outside for some time before Yager arrived. When the latter entered the store, after some conversation with Mr. Lorenzen, he informed that gentleman that he could not give him the bogus coin there as he had it at a house on the Bloomingdale road, but he added that if Lorenzen would come out there, bringing the purchase money with him, he would pass it over into his hands. The latter agreed to this proposal, and together they started for the Bloomingdale road, closely followed by the two detectives. Upon reaching the house on the Bloomingdale road occupied by Mayor Wood previous to his marriage, but now unoccupied, Yager stopped and declared that this was the place where he had the article stored. He went inside of the gate, and receiving the $110 and the watch from Lorenzen, directed him to wait there until his return. He entered the house and going through, passed out by the rear door, and immediately started on a brisk run over some fields. The detectives who had been watching his manoeuvres, started in pursuit and soon caught up with him and took him into custody. Upon his person was found the gold piece which he had shown as a specimen of his bogus article, and on examination showed it to be genuine. The object of the prisoner was evidently merely to swindle Mr. Lorenzen out of $110 and the watch. He was taken to the police headquarters, and will probably be brought to court to-day.

FINDING A BODY.—The body of a man was found yesterday floating in the water off the Staten Island ferry, by the police. The body was rescued from the water, and is supposed to be that of Captain Joseph Nelson, who has been missing since the 27th ult. Captain Nelson was formerly commander of a North river steamer, but has lately been engaged in the feed business at No. 22 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

LIBERALITY OF THE HAYTIEN GOVERNMENT.—The Republic of Hayti has donated to Detectives Rayner and Van Wagner the sum of five hundred dollars, in acknowledgment of the services of those officers in the arrest of Adrian B Harcq, who was convicted a few months since on a charge of issuing counterfeit Haytien treasury notes. Mr. Rayner visited Hayti, taking with him the dies used in the forgery and a batch of the false bills. The Haytien secretary of state, Mr. John Baceth, addressed a note to Superintendent Kennedy, expressing the satisfaction of his government in the premises. The detectives will realize, after paying expenses, about one hundred and eighty dollars. Harcq has moved, by his counsel, for a new trial.

POLICE.—John H. Fergus was arraigned on a charge of breaking into the apartments of Mr. Barren, 23 Fulton street, and stealing there from a gold watch and chain, and other property of the aggregate value of $177. The evidence showed that the prisoner had pried the lock off the door, and was seen entering the room. The case was adjourned that Fergus might have an opportunity to prove, as he said he could, an alibi.

William Greenan some months since robbed Michael McCann of $150, and went to reside in Savannah, Georgia. Recently, being called upon to defy in defence of that state, he beat a hasty retreat northward. He has since been arrested and committed.

John Watt, an alleged policy dealer, corner of Tillary and Canton streets, was held to bail in $200, to appear before the grand jury. Several players were retained as witnesses.

INQUESTS.—Coroner Horton held an inquest on the body of Mary Elizabeth Burke, two years old, who died by reason of injuries sustained by falling down stairs, last evening, at her father's house, corner of Smith and Millstreets. He also held an inquest on the body of Josephine Childs, seven months old, who was accidentally smothered in bed, at 103 High street.

CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR FRIDAY.—Nos. 47, 39, 40, 59, 5, 17, 51, 48, 69, 76, 71, 61, 72, 73, 74, 8, 75, 16, 17, 18.

COURTS OF LAW.

DAY CALENDAR—FEB 1.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—No other Calendar called this term. Notes of issue for the February term must be filed to-day, (Feb 1st.)

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Oyer and Terminer adjourned for term in consequence of the district attorney's indisposition.

Part I.—Short causes.—Nos 6476, 4225, 6105, 3090, 2905, 1069, 6401, 6461, 2167, 2495, 3017, 3090, 2587, 2349, 2456.

Part II.—Short causes.—Nos. 6568, 3179, 3170, 1022, 1064, 6464, 5402, 2632, 3002, 2306, 2016, 1954, 3128, 3114, 4120, 1710, 2770.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 6, 7 on demurrer.—Nos 109, 111, 112, 110, 115, 116, 117, 119, 123, 124, 125, 120, 129, 132, 133, 134, 139, 140.

SPECIAL MOTIONS.—Nos. 64, 12. General call No. 82.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Parts I and II, adjourned for term. Special and general term adjourned for term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I. adjourned for term.

Part II, without a jury.—Nos 74, 29, 42, 44, 49.

General term adjourned to Saturday.

COMMON PLEAS.—Trial term for Monday, February 4. Part I.—Nos. 140, 156, 2007, 149, 1876, 85, 1709, 176, 170, 161, 162, 164, 167, 169.

Part II.—Nos. 169, 160, 161, 162, 163, 165½, 160, 165, 174, 150, 23, 176, 336, 104, 105.

SUPERIOR COURT.—For Monday, February 4, 1861.—Part I.—Nos 167, 1017, 1107, 1106, 391, 139, 649, 613, 717, 1061, 1110, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 81.

Part II.—Nos. 424, 460, 412, 404, 466, 256, 144, 153, 18, 142, 820, 162.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge HOFFMAN—Jan. 31.

The Merchants' Bank of New Haven vs. George Bliss et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with costs, &c., the order to be settled on two days' notice.

George J. B. Thompson vs. Abraham Van Vechten et al.—Decision and findings on file.

Part I.—Trial term of this court will for the future be held in the brown stone building, room No. 11, second story. Part II.—Trial term, will be held in room No. 18, third story.

SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

The wills of Anne Hurry and Jacob Fash were admitted to probate. They leave their real and personal property to their families.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge LEONARD.

McBrair vs. Hanson.—This action is brought to obtain a partition of real estate in this city, of which James McBrair died seized, mentioned in his will, or for leave to sell some part thereof for the payment of taxes, &c., or for leave to lease the same, and for the appointment of a trustee, if necessary under the will.

The will bears date December 22d, 1851. The testator died in February, 1856, and the will was proved before the surrogate, April 10th, 1856. The executors named in the will filed renunciations, and the surrogate appointed the plaintiff, John McBrair, and Charles A. Sherman, administrators, with the will annexed. They have paid the debts of the testator, and all legacies mentioned in the will, and have rendered their account and obtained their final discharge.

The plaintiff asserts that he and his five children are seized of the premises mentioned in the complaint in fee simple, each being entitled to an undivided sixth.

The provisions of the will affecting the property, are as follows: "All the residue of my real estate, viz., the lot and lot No. 121 Water street, the store and lot No. 95 Wall street, and the house and ground consisting of about nineteen lots, bounded by Fortieth street and by Fifth and Madison avenues, I bequeath to my son John and his lawful issue, viz. Margaret H., James McBrair, Jr., Lucretia G. McBrair (or Morse), Eliza McBrair and Henry Clay McBrair, subject, however, to the following liens, claims and conditions, that is to say, the said John is to receive an annual sum of $4,000, in quarterly payments, during his natural life, from the rents or income of said real estate; the balance or remainder of rents or income of said estate, after payment of the following legacies, shall be paid quarterly in equal sums to each of the above-named five children of my son John and all surplus income over the $2,000 to my son John shall be added to my personal property, until all the legacies hereinafter mentioned, and all just claims against my estate, be paid."

The testator, after giving several legacies, amounting to about $3,000, makes this further provision: "I hereby empower my executors and the survivors or survivor of them, and the executors or administrators of the last survivor, to rent, lease, or improve all and every part and portion of my estate hereby devised, at their or his discretion, and collect the rents, issues, and profits thereof. And I hereby direct my executors that no part or portion of my estate, hereby devised to my son John and his five children, shall be sold or disposed of during the life of my said son John. And in case of the death of any of the above named children of my son John without lawful issue, then his or her share of my estate hereby devised shall be equally divided among the surviving children of my said son John, share and share alike."

The testator, by a codicil to his will, made this further provision: "I hereby direct my executors, that if, at any time during the life of my son John, the income of the properties bequeathed by my will to the said John and his children shall exceed the annual sum of $4,000, then all excess of income, after paying all lawful charges and expenses, shall be paid, one half to the said John, and the other half to be divided among his children named in this my last will. And I do hereby further direct that, in case of any suit at law against my son John for alimony or money demands for or on account of his late wife, or any of her children, then all such judgments or decrees of any court of law or equity, together with all costs, shall be paid out of the moneys directed by this my will to be divided among the children of the said John after he is paid the annual sum of $2,000, as mentioned in this my will."

Although all parties concur in desiring a sale or partition of the real estate, and for that purpose agree that the testator gave a present fee to his son John, and the five children of John, yet the court considering its obvious duty to be to give effect to the intention of the testator, construed the will as creating a trust estate in the executors during the life of the testator's son John, vesting in them by implication the whole legal estate, and the estate of John and his children is an equitable, and not a legal, estate during the life of John, the plaintiff.

The provision of the will directing that no part of the estate devised to John and his children shall be disposed of during the life of John, affords a strong argument in ascertaining the intent of the testator. It is a plain declaration of the intention of the testator to impose a restraint upon the power of alienation for the period of John's life.

This intention would be liable to failure, at the will of the devisees, if they were vested with a present state in fee simple absolute. In such a case the restraining clause would be void (4 Kent, 131). It would be in the power of the devisees at any time to unite in a conveyance of the estate or of some part of it, and thus the declaration of the will of the testator, in respect to the sale or disposition of the estate during the life of John, would be frustrated.

The executors, or trustees, as they are in fact, although not called so in the will, would be unable, in many respects, to execute the duties required of them if they were possessed merely of a power in trust, and not of a legal estate. They would, perhaps, encounter an embarrassment in collecting rents, if it ever became necessary to resort to an action for that purpose, or in maintaining summary proceedings against tenants neglecting to pay rent or holding over. Contests in regard to possession of the estate, or the collection of the rents by the devisees, might arise between them and the trustees, while the trustees would be powerless to carry into effect the directions of the testator unless they were vested with the legal estate.

The application and disposition of the income, according to the directions of the will, could be insured through the agency only of trustees. John McBrair is not vested with any power to collect. His rights and those of his children are upon the same footing in these respects. The respective shares of John and his children would also be subject to the claims of their respective creditors, and the means of raising the annual sums to be paid to these devisees would thus be lost.

An argument in support of this view is also afforded by the provision of the codicil in regard to alimony.

The testator protects the income of John from liability in respect to such a claim, by directing it to be met from the share of the income coming to the children, so that his late wife would be deterred from making a claim that would impair the means of maintaining her children. The means of improving the property by the trustees would be circumscribed by denying to them the legal estate. The income which John is to receive is wholly disproportioned to the interest which he would take in fee, if the bequest could be considered as free from a trust. The interest of John, if he took a fee, would be one-sixth of the estate. The testator intends to give him, and does give him, more than half the income, while it is under $4,000 annually; and when the net income rises to that sum, his share of the income is not increased in amount; and if the net income rises above that sum, his share never exceeds one half. (20 Conn. 15.)

The direction of the will forbidding a sale of any part of the estate during the life of John is not illegal. It is a restraint upon the power of alienation for only one life. It is in harmony with, and fixes the duration of the trust.

This direction, as well as the existence of the trust, is conclusive upon the authority of the court to direct a sale or partition. A sale would be in direct violation of the will and intent of the testator.

The case of Blakely vs. Calder (15 N. Y. R., 617), is not an authority for the sale or partition of this estate.

On the authority of Clayton vs. Wardell (4 Com. R., 230), and Cropsey vs. McKinney (30 Barb. R., p. 41), the child of Mrs. Rose is legitimate and born within lawful wedlock. Upon the principles herein before decided, Abraham Rose is not entitled to any estate by the courtesy.

It appears to be well settled that trustees possessed of a legal estate for life or lives, may make such reasonable and prudent leases as are necessary to carry into effect the intentions of the testator, or to preserve the estates from loss or destruction from sales or taxes, &c. (19 Barbour, 608; 17 N. Y. R., 491). The leases were made in those cases for twenty one years, with a covenant for renewal, upon the principle that an estate for life is greater than an estate for years.

The authority is sufficient for the trustees in this case to grant similar leases of the unimproved premises belonging to this estate, with like covenants in respect to building, renewal, &c. The parties having estates in remainder ought to join in the leases.

The renunciation of the executors may not contain suitable words to extinguish their estate as trustees, and as they are not parties to this action, before successors can be appointed, their consent should be obtained.

There should be a reference to ascertain the value of the premises for the purpose of fixing the ground rent.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges HOFFMAN, WOODRUFF, MONCRIEF, ROBERTSON, and WHITE.

The Bank of New Brunswick vs. Mettler and others.—In June, 1854, an order for reference was made, by consent, to open court. In February, 1855, the referee rendered judgment for the plaintiff, which judgment was reversed, on a question of law, by this court in the following April, and a new trial ordered. In February, 1857, the referee dismissed the complaint, and this court affirmed his judgment in February 1858. In October, 1860, the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of this court, on a view of the law different from that which had prevailed here. The evidence before the referee on both trials was substantially the same and his conclusions of fact were the same.

After the judgment of the Court of Appeals had been made a judgment of this court, the defendant moved at special term to vacate the order of reference. This motion being denied, he appealed to the general term. It being objected that no appeal lay, the court overrules the objection. The question whether a party must submit his case to a referee who has formed and twice expressed a settled opinion against him involves a "substantial right." That term as used in section 349 of the code does not relate to any of the final fruits of the action, it does not include any part of the final judgment which is embraced in the "merits" mentioned in the same subdivision but it includes rights in the course of the litigation, a right to a course of proceeding to develop the merits. Among these have been included due notice of the action (7 How. 237), a proper statement of the cause of action or defense (4 How 313; 8 How. 195; 22 Barb. 161), the introduction of proper parties (10 How. 315), the right to necessary testimony (7 Abb. 270) due notice of trial (1 E. D. Smith, 567) proper mode of trial (2 Code R., N. S. 189). A denial of a trial by an unprejudiced tribunal apparently equally affects a substantial right with the denial of any trial at all. The objection that a juror has formed and expressed an opinion is good ground of challenge. His admission in the face of it would be fatal to a verdict (1 J. R. 316; 4 Wend. 229; 6 Cow. 555; 1 Cow. 432); and a referee is a mere substitute for a juror (13 J. R. 418). It would be unjust to the referee to expose him to a conflict between his own views and deference to the opinion of the court, and it would be unjust to the defendant to send him to trial with the sentence already pronounced. In 10 Howard 83, the opinion is strongly intimated that a referee having once heard a case is *functus officio*. That point is not directly raised in this case and may remain for future adjudication.

There is nothing in the fact that the order of reference was made by consent. The whole order is under the control of the court, and the objection arose after the order was made, and the order appealed from is reversed.

Before all the Judges.

Livingston, receiver, vs. Hammer and others.—The defendants in this action became sureties on an undertaking given to the present plaintiff in a previous action brought by him for the recovery of personal property. By the terms of the undertaking, the present defendants undertook and became bound to the plaintiff in the sum of $1,200 for the delivery of the property to the plaintiff if such delivery should be adjudged, and for the payment to him of such sum as might for any cause be recovered against the defendants in that action.

The complaint in the present action alleges that in the former case judgment was on or about Jan. 21, 1860, duly rendered and docketed in favor of the plaintiff, for $612 64; and a transcript on the same day filed and docketed in the county clerk's office, and an execution on such judgment was after wards issued and returned unsatisfied, and the judgment remains of record not vacated, nor satisfied, or otherwise discharged, and the amount thereof with interest remains due and unpaid.

The answer says that the defendant is not indebted upon the undertaking as alleged in the complaint, and she denies any knowledge or information to form a belief whether judgment was entered on Jan. 21, 1860, and she says that the undertaking was made and executed without any consideration of any nature or kind therefor and she denies any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the alleged issue and return of execution.

An answer which under a permission given by statute, puts at issue any or all of the material allegations of a complaint by denying any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of those allegations, is sufficient in form, and a plaintiff cannot have judgment on the ground that the answer is frivolous, nor upon a demurrer to it for insufficiency. The remedy, if the answer is supposed to be false, is a motion to strike it out as sham, which motion may be made and met on affidavits. A motion under sec. 247 of the code is in substance and practically, a summary demurrer (6 Duer, 654) and admits the allegation of the answer, for the purpose of the motion itself, to be true.

The answer in question is frivolous, because it neither denies any material allegation of the complaint nor sets up any defence. The denial that the judgment was entered on January 21 is not a denial that the judgment was rendered and docketed on January 21, nor is it denied that it was entered on or about that day, and the non entry of the judgment in the judgment book does not necessarily make the judgment void. On a motion to set aside the judgment roll, the court, if justice required it, would permit the judgment to be entered *nunc pro tunc*. 9 How. 88, 21 Barb. 275, code, sec. 174, 176. Nor does the answer deny that the judgment still remains of record, not satisfied, vacated, or discharged, or wholly unpaid.

The undertaking is absolute to pay to the plaintiff such sum as he might recover. Nothing beyond the recovery of judgment is necessary to entitle the plaintiff to sue on the undertaking (7 Wend., 499, 10 How. P. R., 347; 21 Wend., 270; 5 Hill, 363; Robinson's Practice, vol 2, chap. X.) His allegations of the issue and return of execution being therefore immaterial, so are the denials of those allegations.

The defendant's liability is not affected by the fact that she received no consideration for signing the undertaking. It is a statutory security, and her liability is according to its terms (1 Bosworth, 636; 3 Comstock 335.)

The allegation that she is not indebted is not responsive to any allegation in the complaint.

The court accordingly renders judgment for the plaintiff.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Judge McCUNN.

JACOB MILLER SENTENCED.

This prisoner, who was convicted of arson in the second degree, was brought up for sentence. The court addressed him as follows: You have been convicted, Miller, of the crime laid in the indictment, by a jury of your countrymen, and with that finding I entirely agree. I have looked at the testimony of the case, carefully, and I could see no means of escape for you. It is true the testimony was circumstantial, but of the strongest kind. The offense you have been found guilty of is one of the most serious character. You fired this building, which was separated only by a very thin partition from an occupied dwelling house. It is true you took care to clear the inmates of the house, but there was this adjoining dwelling house, the lives of whose inmates were in danger of being sacrificed. Every facility has been offered you. The prosecuting officer has given you every chance in the world to prove your innocence, and you have been found guilty. It is a terrible thing for the court to send a man like you, even for the lowest term which the law imposes, which is ten years, in the dungeon of a prison. It is nearly a lifetime. That is the least term that the court can impose; but even in your case the court does not feel disposed to impose that least sentence. In a crowded city like this, thickly studded with dwellings, it is necessary that some example should be made of such an offender, or there will be no end to the commission of these offences. A great deal of credit is due to the fire marshal for his industry in ferreting out the truth and bringing you to justice. The citizens of this city cannot appreciate that officer's faithfulness too highly. I hope that the sentence that I am about to impose will be a warning to others, and will stop that fearful and reckless crime which is, I am sorry to say, increasing in this city. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the state's prison at Sing Sing for twelve years and three months at hard labor.

The prisoner listened apparently without much emotion, and was immediately remanded to custody.

Charles F. Huffman was tried on a charge of forgery in the third degree, and acquitted.

Heriwell Vincent having been imprisoned for ten months in the Tombs, charged with forgery, was admitted to bail in $3,000.

John Downey, colored, being indicted for assault and battery, with intent to kill, pleaded guilty of assault and battery.

One witness testified that prisoner was drunk, and threatened to "whip all the niggers." Defendant stated that he was assaulted with a razor. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

Joseph Hansen pleaded guilty of stealing, and goes to the penitentiary for one year.

William Ryan pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the penitentiary for only thirty days as circumstances were strongly in his favor.

The grand jury then came into court, and after presenting the following document, were discharged:

"The grand jury of the general sessions of the city and county of New York, in the discharge of their duties, cannot avoid noticing certain matters which at this time demands the attention of all good citizens.

The frequency of fires is well calculated to alarm us, affording, as it does, indisputable evidence that the number of incendiaries has greatly increased, and should call forth that degree of promptness, activity and perseverance on the part of the police of our city, which is alone calculated effectually to remedy the evil, by bringing offenders to punishment. The grand jury, believing in the efficacy and necessity of a public example, regret that, however much the department may have been exerted with this view, it has not, as yet, produced the desired result.

We have the most lamentable proof of the existence of other evils in our community, to which we desire to direct the attention of the proper authorities.

The prevalence of a spirit of insubordination to the laws, the seditionary doctrines announced throughout the recent published papers of the highest executive of this city, we look upon as being too well calculated to pander to the worst passions of dangerous combinations of persons in our midst—by no means inconsiderable in point of numbers, and at times exhibiting riotous profligacy—a reckless disregard of the rights of peaceable citizens—and acts of open outrage, which have of late resulted in the death of several persons, a matronly and respectable woman among the number, at her own residence in the open day. Few subjects could be presented of more importance to the good order of society than this.

Numbers combining in the perpetration of crime, strengthen vicious determination, and encourage in each other the hope of escape and impunity. The contamination of evil example is of late greatly increased and unless the prompt interposition of the strong arm of the law is effectual in the breaking up of such combinations, and the certain punishment of the offenders, they will go on increasing in numbers and in boldness of crime, until at length the life and property of no individual are safe, and society generally be thrown into the highest degree of alarm and disorder. We trust that our police commissioners and criminal courts will look into this matter and give it the consideration its importance demands. And particularly do we urge that they make thorough investigation of the causes of this unfortunate increase of profligate habits and enable themselves to be instrumental in the introduction of such reforms as may conduce to the improvement of public morals, and be productive of salutary effects throughout our community.

The grand jury cannot but be sensible of the importance of perseverance and expedition in the discovery of offenders and the punishment of crime. It is the hope of escape that gives encouragement to the culprit. The certainty of punishment is of infinitely more consequence than its severity in the prevention of crime.

The extent of our city, the rapid increase of population, the great influx of persons from abroad, and the neighboring at and during the busy seasons, which crowd into this great commercial mart of the Union, render it peculiarly necessary that our police force should be prompt, able, and efficient guardians of our persons and property. Acting under a sense of their high responsibility, and with an earnest desire to direct the public attention to matters deserving of serious consideration the grand jury have felt it to be their duty to allude thus briefly to topics upon which they could easily have enlarged, and which they hereby respectfully submit, as, in their opinion, requiring the attention of the proper authorities.

A. A. DENMAN, Foreman.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, Secretary.
January Term, 1861.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

The religious weeklies afford almost a complete gamut of political expression. We give the scale, beginning at the base note of conservatism ·

The *Observer* publishes a reply to Dr. Hodge, by "A Pennsylvania Elder," who begins by saying: "The unfortunate and ill timed disquisition on the state of the Union, written, as we are given to understand, by the distinguished and beloved editor of the Princeton *Review*, and republished by you, is calculated to do infinite harm."

The writer proceeds to state that the great question is, "respecting the right of the southern people to remove with their slaves into the territories, and to be protected there in the enjoyment of that property as fully as they were protected in the state from which they came." He proceeds to argue that slavery is not a "municipal institution," but was, at first, universal and unquestioned, in this land "No statute was ever passed, in any of the states which formed the Constitution, to establish slavery. Many were passed, in every state, to regulate it. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam!*"

The writer then refers to the Dred Scott decision, which he thinks Dr. Hodge has not studied, as settling the right of a slaveholder "to take his slaves into any of the territories, to hold them there, and to have them protected, just like any other property. "This," he adds, "ought to be considered settled, and the Princeton *Review* ought not to have breathed a doubt of it. The church, if it speaks at all, should give no countenance to insubordination."

Dr. Hodge is then asserted to have misrepresented the demands of the South for *equality*, and particularly the opinions of Mr. Calhoun on the subject of states' rights.

No more devoted union man (than Mr. Calhoun) ever lived, as the writer of this has the best reason to know. His whole soul was in the preservation of the glorious fabric. He foresaw the dangers that menaced it. He saw the South gradually but surely losing their equality of political power—their ability to protect themselves. He saw the North increasing in might, in territory, and in hostility to the institution of slavery, and his object and the intense desire of his heart, to his dying day, was to discover some mode of averting the calamities which must necessarily result from this condition of things. In his view, the doctrine, fully understood and acknowledged, that a state might (if forced to that alternative by the oppression of a majority), by repealing the ordinance under which she adopted the Constitution, peaceably withdraw from the confederacy, was sufficient to secure the perpetuation of one Union. * * * The idea that any state or states would, of choice, and for the sake of a separate existence, abandon the Union, never entered his brain. Nothing less than the law of self-preservation could justify such a course. These were unquestionably the views of that greatly misunderstood and misrepresented, but pure, patriotic and self sacrificing statesman.

The *Christian Intelligencer* comments upon the method by which reforms are too often urged, and finds that the opposition with which men who broach new ideas, resist long established habits, and initiate reforms, are almost universally met, is not, in many cases, opposition to the scheme which they favor and seek to promote, so much as it is the *spirit* in which they assail the evil against which they testify, that stir up resistance. Some of our modern regenerators of society have been the veriest scolds of their times. * * * * If abolitionism had attempted the change in public opinion which it has sought to effect, by overcoming the evil of slavery with good, how much happier the result would have been! Christian men at the South would have taken them to their arms and their homes, instead of feeling impelled to do what they are now doing—hanging them, Haman-like, on the highest gallows they can find, and then, besides this punishment wreaked upon their bodies, gibbeting them morally before the world. Cease, vipers! Your spirit is a disgrace to our common Christianity, and endangering our most precious franchises. Cease! ye are not the men to speak in such an hour.

The *Churchman* carefully avoids partisanship, but takes occasion, while commending the published letters of Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, in favor of the conservative position of the governor of that state, to refer to "the primary and self evident duty of every churchman to submit to the established government, whatever it may be." A strictly spiritual lesson is drawn from "the condition into which our country has been hurried by the fanaticism of one party, and, we are bound to say, by the hasty and inconsiderate action of another."

Our national sins, continues the *Churchman*, are now entailing upon us a national punishment according to the unalterable laws of God's providence. But as the individual by sincere repentance, by humbling himself before God, and by forsaking the error of his way, may find forgiveness, so may the community likewise. * * * If, on the other hand, we "kick against the pricks," and neglect, or refuse to recognize the finger of God in the events which are happening in our midst; if we continue to trust in our own strength, and remain proud and stiff-necked, the troubles which have been sent, in mercy, to lead us to repentance, will be turned into penalties for our pride and arrogance, and there is every reason to fear that we shall cease to exist as a great power among the nations of the earth.

The *Chronicle* counsels patience, and advises that "ample time and opportunity be given to those who are now at variance with the federal government to consider with the utmost deliberation the grave issue which their action has raised. * * * Sooner or later the calmness of reflection must come. Unless the seceding states abandon all pretence of self government, and submit to despotism, those secession movements must ultimately undergo the revision and sober scrutiny of the people. * * * We have strong confidence in the returning conservatism of the South. * * * Patience, and the self destructive element disunion contains within itself, will accomplish more than bayonets. The government has only to protect itself—to be as considerate and cautious as it is firm—and time will do the rest.

"As to the ultimate results of this movement we are quite disposed to be hopeful. We do not believe the cause of free institutions is to lose by it, or that civilization or truth or the Gospel, or any other good and noble thing will take a single retrograde step in consequence of secession."

The *Christian Advocate and Journal* discourses readably on "popular fallacies," being moved thereto by an energetic remonstrance from North Carolina against its "abolitionism." While admitting the term, the *Advocate* denies that it is an abolitionist in any unlawful or unchristian sense, and warmly reprobates the wholesale classification of ultraists and disorganizers, at the North, with those who, while opposed to slavery, are not "censorious, blasphemous or violent" The *Advocate* adds:

But "you are ultra," says a contemporary. Ultra means beyond, and has relation to something else. Touching slavery, Mr Garrison is ultra in reference to the *Advocate*; the *Advocate* in relation to the *Methodist*, the *Methodist* in regard to the *Baltimore Advocate*; and the *Baltimore Advocate* in relation to Mr. Van Dyke.

The *Methodist* continues to defend the Constitution of the United States, saying · "To our minds, the preservation of its functions is the vital question to be determined by us; and to this, all plans of compromise are, by a long interval, secondary." Yet, referring to exceptions taken by correspondents, the *Methodist* affirms its doctrine to have been, until lately, that of the whole country, and denies that its maintenance implies war or coercion, other than what might be made necessary by opposition to revenue laws. The opinion of the chief justice of North Carolina is reported approvingly, and compromise recommended, as "the oft-tried, always successful American fashion of settling difficulties."

The *Evangelist* sits down, to "calculate the value of the Union" as it alleges—an unpleasant, but necessary task. It is forced to acknowledge that there are worse evils than disruption. "National demoralization"—"the alienation and mutual hatred which have been growing up between North and South"—and "the sacrifice of principles" by such "compromises as are made between two business men, when each thinks in his heart that he is cheating the other"—are all pronounced worse than national division. Upon the effect of disunion, the *Evangelist* remarks:

Many speak as if a rupture of the confederacy were an utter overthrow of the republic, a total defeat and disappointment of all the hopes of mankind, which have rested in this experiment of self government. We do not so regard it. Even if the South does secede, if it goes out of the Union, and stays out, still we remain one of the greatest and most powerful nations on the globe. Our territory still stretches from ocean to ocean. It will still be, as one estimates, "twice as large as Austria, three times as large as France, four times as large as Spain, six times as large as Italy, seven times as large as Great Britain. Our population will be about nineteen millions."

The *Independent* sets "Rabbi against Rabbi," and brings a battery of Jewish names against Dr Raphall and Hiram Ketchum. After disposing of Noah's curse in general terms, by saying "We suppose that every Christian Sabbath school scholar by this time knows that Noah's malediction had no more reference to the negro race than to the inhabitants of Iceland, but applied to the *Canaanites*, and to them alone," the following formidable array of rabbis are brought to bear witness to the same opinion—Rashi, Aben Ezra, Dr. Ludwig Philippson, Mendelssohn, and Dr. M. M. Kalisch. Dr. Raphall is then referred to a commentary, written by himself in 1844, on Genesis ix 26, in which the rabbi recognizes Nimrod, the Egyptians, the Idumeans, the Arabians, the East Indians, as descendants of Ham. The Egyptian museum, at the historical rooms, should have reminded him of that grand old Hamite race on the banks of the Nile, that held his Shemitic ancestors in slavery for four hundred years. What Shemitic race ever made slaves of Mizraim? Mr. Ketchum should have remembered that the *Hiram* whose name is historical, was himself of "the seed of Ham," in the Phenician branch of his prolific stock. Who ever made slaves of the seed of Ham in Idumea, in Arabia, in Phenicia, in Egypt, or in India? Is it not time that men having a decent knowledge of biblical criticism, of etymology and history, should give up the stereotyped nonsense that the enslavement of the Africans is a fulfillment of Noah's malediction upon "the seed of Ham?"

COMMERCIAL WORLD.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—Jan. 31.

5000 U States 6s 1868.. 92	10 shs Market Bank.. 97
1000 U S 5's 1874 Cp'n. 91½	350 Canton Co. 15
20500 Tr12 per ct notes 102	276 Hudson Riv R...... 45
6000 do. 101¾	100 do 45½
10000 N C State 6s.. 77	300 do..... b60 45¾
10000 Ten State 6s '90.. 72	300 do s10 45
6000 Mis State 6s b1b 68¼	160 Harlem R 16
1000 do b1b 68	1b Illinois Cen R S 80
2000 do 68	100 do 79¾
3000 do s1b 68	100 Harlem RR pref. ... 38½
5000 California State 7s 87	100 do b10 38½
2000 N Y Cen 6s 90	200 do 38½
1000 N Y C R R 7s 99	200 Reading RR........ 45¾
4000 Erie 2d M E 1879.. 88	200 do b60 46
2000 N I 1st Mge 84	100 do 45¾
5000 Ill C R R bonds ... 96	200 do 45¾
6000 C & N W 1st Mge 41	50 do 45¾
3000 do 40¾	350 Mich Central RR . 58
5000 H & St Jph RR.. 68	100 do 58¼
2000 H R R 2d Mge. 99	100 do b60 58½
3000 Clev & Tol S F bds 78	200 Mich So & N Ind RR 16¼
6 Del & Hud Canal Co 91	25 do 16¾
67 do 92	50 Mich S & N Ind g s. 33¼
20 Penn Coal Co...... 80	10 Gal & Chic RR .. 72¾
60 Pacific M S S Co... 84½	150 do 72¾
100 do. s30 84½	50 do 72½
76 do 84¾	200 Clev. & Toledo RR. 34¾
518 do 85	100 do 34½
110 do 85½	500 Chic & R I R R 68¼
80 do 85	200 do b30 68½
70 N Y Cen R..... c 80¼	50 do b60 68½
160 do........ c 80¼	50 do b10 68½
500 do........ c 80¼	100 do 68
190 do........ c 79¾	100 do s1b 68
150 do........b30 80½	150 do s15 68
200 do........b30 80½	150 do s30 68
80 do........ b30 80	200 do 68¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Tr'y 12 p c notes 101¾	20 Hudson R RR 45¾
400 do. 101¾	20 Harlem RR 16½
6000 Missouri St 6s 68	30 do. 16
1000 Kentucky St 6s. ... 92¼	200 do. 16
5000 Tenn St 6s '90. ..... 72¼	60 Panama RR........ 113½
1000 Ill Cent RR bds.... 96	12 do 114
1000 Chic & NW 1st mg. 40½	10 Ill Cen RR scp 80
100 Pacific Mail S..... 85	20 Gal & Chicago RR 72
50 do. 85¼	150 do. 72½
50 NY Central RR s30 80	10 Chi & Rock I RR.. 68
50 do. .... opg 80	10 Chi, Bur & Q RR.... 73¾
20 Erie Railroad 28½	100 Brooklyn City RR .. 111

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31.

Money is in more active demand, but the supply continues to be in excess; call loans are quoted at six to seven per cent. First class business paper is scarce.

The foreign exchange market is dull. Bankers' sixty day sterling bills are quoted at 106½ to 107. The present strong position of the New-York banks, and the recent resolution to keep on hand, at all times, a minimum specie reserve equal to twenty-five per cent. of their net deposits, render the discussion of banking and currency principles desirable, and free from the objection of weakening public confidence. We place before our readers the following reports of what is said on these in Louisiana, Missouri, and Pennsylvania ·

BANKING IN LOUISIANA.—The governor's message contains the following remarks on banking and currency.

You will be gratified to observe by the report of the board of currency, with what remarkable success the banks of our state have been conducted during the past year. In the midst of political and financial troubles, under which banks of other cities and states were obliged to suspend specie payments and all the exchanges of the country were disarranged the banks of New Orleans maintained and continued to strengthen themselves until they reached their present impregnable position, which no future political events or commercial reverses can shake. They have preserved for the people a perfect currency, and to the trading interests an unimpeachable instrument for prosperous commerce. The latest bank statement shows the aggregate liabilities of the banks of New Orleans, exclusive of capital, to be $25,693,251, to meet this, they have in specie, $16,-721,271, equal to sixty and three fourths of one per cent of their total liabilities. They have exchange amounting to $7,260,581, which is nearly equivalent to coin. These two items represent eighty-nine per cent. of their entire indebtedness. Adding to this the amount of bonds deposited with the auditor, as security for circulation, by the free banks, the immediate availability is $29,683,852, against $25,693,251 of liabilities; or one hundred and three cents of means to one hundred of debt. This is irrespective of the portfolios of the banks, which amount in round figures, to $19,000,000.

This result is a triumphant demonstration of the soundness of our banking system, and at the same time the inestimable value of the banking principles, applied through the agency of the board of currency, and the discretion and fidelity with which it has been administered.

That accumulation of specie in the banks and the course of the regular reduction in their circulation, effected under the rules of contraction imposed by the state of commercial affairs, make a convenient opportunity for applying to their issues a restriction by law, which I have long thought would materially assist in times of commercial convulsion in strengthening the general currency against the effects of panic on the one hand and of bank expansion on the other. It is the prohibition of the issue of bank notes under the denomination of ten dollars, a measure which is recommended by the board of currency, and which meets my entire approval. The report of the board will furnish all information connected with the bank movement for the past year.

BANKING IN MISSOURI—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday remarks:

It is reported on good authority that the committee on finance, in the senate of our legislature, will report a bill in opposition to continuing our present bankable fund system after our banks shall have resumed specie payments. Very strenuous efforts are being made by certain parties, however, to prevent legislation of this kind, yet it is trusted that there is sufficient intelligence, honor and patriotism left in the state to carry through the legislature a specie paying bank law, equal in all respects to the best banking system in the Union.

BANKING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of this morning, says:

The committee on banks has refused to report favorably on the bill read by Mr Patterson, which authorizes the banks to suspend specie payments until February, 1862. The Philadelphia banks have already resumed, and do not want the privilege of depreciating their paper. No one applies for specie that is refused, so far as we know or hear. The banks have not openly avowed resumption, but they have practically put the payment of coin on demand into operation.

Some of the interior banks, not ready, and probably not able to resume, finding it profitable to keep their bills in circulation at the greatest possible depreciation, are doing what they can to prevent an avowal of resumption by the city banks, because the announcement of the fact will compel the country banks to make further provision for their circulation. A correspondent at Harrisburg says a good many of these institutions in the interior, however, are determined to have a year's stay law, and accordingly for a month past have refused all discounts, for the purpose of bringing on such a pressure as to compel members to come in to its support.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31.

Exchanges	$22,776,070 85
Balances	1,364,636 81

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31.

Total receipts	$335,038 09
" payments	599,260 27
" balance	4,461,680 23
For customs	50,739.40

STOCK MARKET.—At the morning board the market was steady, and more active. U. S. fives, 1865, were sold at 92. Treasury twelve per cent. notes at 102 to 101¾. In state stocks, a large business was transacted, especially in Missouris, of which $38,000 were sold at 68; North Carolinas, 77; Tennessees, 72; New-York Central sold at 79¾ cash, against 80¼ at the first board yesterday; Hudson River at 45¼; Harlem, 16; Preferred, 38½; Illinois Central, 79¾; Reading, 45¾; Michigan Central, 58¼; Pacific Mail shares were active, at 85¼, against 84¾ at the morning board yesterday; Galena and Chicago at 72½, and Cleveland and Toledo, 34½.

Between boards the market was dull, but very firm. New-York Central sold at 80¼.

At the second board the market was dull, but prices did not vary much from those of the morning board. Treasury twelve per cent notes declined ¼; Tennessee state sixes advanced ½; Pacific Mail advanced ¼; New-York Central ½; Hudson River ½ and Illinois Central ¼. Chicago and Rock Island declined ¼.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Reported by James M Drake & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, Merchants' Exchange, 42 William street.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 5ves, 1874	93	94	Hud. Riv. RR	46¼	46½
Kentucky State 6s	—	93	Harlem RR	16¼	16
Indiana State 5s	87½	90	Harlem RR pref.	38	38½
Tennessee State 6s	72½	72¾	Reading RR	45¼	45½
Virginia State 6s	78½	79	Michigan Cen. RR	57¾	57½
N. C. State 6s	76½	—	M. So. & N. I. RR	16½	16¾
Missouri State 6s	61¾	68¼	M. S. & N. I. RR g.	33½	33¾
California State 7s	86	87	Panama RR	113	114
Canton Company	14	15	Ill. Cen. RR	79¾	80
Penn. Coal Co.	—	80½	Gal. & Chi. RR	71¾	72¼
Cum Coal Co. p'd	8	9	Clev. & Tol. RR	34½	34¾
Pac. Mail SS. Co.	85½	85¾	Chi. & R. I. RR	68	68¼
N Y Cen. RR	79¾	80	Chi. Bur. & Q. RR	73	73¾
Erie RR	30	30½	Ill. Cen. Bonds 7s	96	96½
Del & Hud Canal	—	92			

Market inactive.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES.—The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange in New-York, received by J. T. Van Vleck, No. 4 Broad street ·—

	Premium.
Jan. 30—Philadelphia	¼@ 1 6
" 30—Baltimore	1 @ 1½
" 29—Boston	par@ ⅛
" 29—Cincinnati	¼@ ⅜
" 29—Washington	1¼@ 1½
" 26—Nashville	1½@ 2
" 29—Petersburg	5 @ 6
" 29—Richmond	6¼@ 6
" 21—Charleston	3½@ 3¾
" 26—Columbia, S. C.	3½@ 4
" 29—Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
" 30—Alexandria	0 @ 6
" 28—Columbus, Ohio	1 @ 1½
" 29—Lynchburg, Va	6½@ 6
" 29—St. Catherines, Canada	½ ¾
" 26—Kalamazoo, Mich	6 @ 7
" 29—Pittsburg	2¼@ 3
" 28—Chicago	6 @ 6¼
" 28—St. Louis	6 @ 6
" 28—Milwaukee	6 @ 7
" 28—New Orleans	½ dis.
" 28—Mobile	½ dis.

BOSTON BANKS.—The statement of the Boston banks for the past two weeks compares with last year as follows:

	Jan. 21, 1861.	Jan. 28, 1861.	Jan. 30, 1860.
Discounts	$63 275,107	$63 237,706	$60,401,337
Specie	4,425,266	4,632,616	4,172,325
Deposits	18 366,511	18,185,128	17,485,651
Circulation	6,706,145	6,314,476	6,182,485

The statement of the present week, as compared with the preceding, shows a decrease of $37,371 in the items of loans and discounts, $181,383 in deposits, $331,669 in circulation, and an increase of $106,783 in specie.

PITTSBURG BANKS.—Annexed is the statement of the Pittsburg banks for the week ending Jan. 28:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circ'lation.	Deposits.
Bank Pittsburg	$1,650,076	$404,087	$307,111	$667 160
Exchange	1,686,154	204,769	604,990	223 047
Mer & Manufs	916,932	209,017	339,416	250,794
Citizens'	722,271	146,301	331,535	83,016
Mechanics'	755 253	106,128	307,030	104,307
Iron City	677,124	150,129	300,365	229 187
Allegheny	516,973	144,080	409,700	103,643
Total	7,125,312	1,425,562	2,656,706	1,687,077
Last week	7,218 946	1,400,155	2,062,671	1,733,516
Increase	—	25,107	24,035	—
Decrease	92,634	—	—	46,009

RAILWAY ITEMS.—We learn that the earnings of the Galena and Chicago railroad will show little or no increase the fourth week of January, probably a decrease. This is explained by the absence of Iowa business, as the roads of Iowa are suffering from heavy snows, so that the traffic of the week is nearly all local. The whole month, however, will give a fair increase.

A telegraphic dispatch announces that the road-bed, right of way, and real estate of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburg Railroad Company, from Springfield to Delaware, including the tools, machinery, shops and rolling stock, was sold at sheriff's sale yesterday. Frederick A. Lane, of this city, became the purchaser of the entire property, for the first mortgage bondholders, at $100,000.

Judge Hoadley, of the Superior court of Cincinnati, in a suit growing out of the practice quite common some time since, of railroad agents issuing bills of lading for property before it came into their possession, has decided that a bill of lading transferred to a railroad agent under such circumstances does not constitute the latter a *bona fide* holder of the same.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS.—The *Daily Commercial* of Cincinnati, January 29, says.

The following rates were yesterday received by agents here from the eastern trunk lines, to take effect on the 1st proximo. We are not informed of any action in relation thereto by the Miami roads. The present position of the consolidated lines require their full pro rata of the St. Nicholas rates, which are three cents higher than those given below.

EASTWARD BOUND RATES TO TAKE EFFECT FEBRUARY 1, 1860.

From	To Balt're. 4th.	Fl.	To Phila. 4th.	Fl.	To N. York. 4th.	Fl.	To Boston. 4th.	Fl.
Cincinnati, all rail	47	95	52	105	60	120	65	130
Cin. rail and water	46	88	47	95	55	110	60	120
Indianapolis, all rail	50	100	55	110	61	126	68	135
Terre Haute, all rail	60	122	65	132	73	147	78	157
Dayton, Springfield and Urbana, all rail	45	90	50	100	58	115	63	145
Piqua, all rail	47	95	52	105	60	120	65	130

COTTON RATES PER BALE.

Cincinnati wharf.	Compressed.	Uncompressed.
To Baltimore, all rail	300	323
Philadelphia, all rail	285	361
New-York, all rail	325	404
Boston, rail and steamer	350	436

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.—The banks of South Carolina have taken at par all the bonds issued by the state; interest six per cent., payable when convenient.

DIVIDENDS.—We are informed that the Delaware Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company have decided to pay the balance of their income bonds of 1862 and 1867; and the same will be paid on presentation at their office, No. 35 William street, with the interest due thereon.

The Delaware Division Canal Company have just made a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on the 15th proximo. In addition to the seven per cent. dividend made from the last year's profit, the company have, since the work came into their possession, applied $56,000 of earnings to construction account, equal to 3½ per cent.

The Nassau bank of Brooklyn has declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on demand.

The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on demand.

The Long Island bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on demand.

The interest on the bonds of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, due on the first of February, will be paid at the Bank of Commerce.

MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The *Merchants' and Bankers' Almanac* for 1861 has been published at the office of the *Bankers' Magazine*, in an octavo volume of two hundred pages, with an elegantly engraved frontispiece by the American Bank Note Co., with the heads of the following merchants and bankers 1. George Peabody. 2. Stephen Girard. 3. Albert Gallatin. 4. Erastus Corning 5. David Leavitt 6. John Richardson, President Bank of North America, Phila. 7. James M. Ray, of Indiana. The contents of the volume are as follow:

1. A list of the banks, arranged alphabetically, in every state and city of the Union, January, 1861—names of president and cashier and capital of each. 2. A list of private bankers in three hundred and fifty cities and towns of the United States 3. Alphabetical list of sixteen hundred cashiers in the United States 4. List of the banks in Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—their cashiers, managers and foreign agents 5. Governor, directors and officers of the Bank of England, December, 1860. 6. List of banks and bankers in London, December, 1860. 7. List of bankers in Europe, Asia, South America, Australia, West Indies, etc. 8. Lowest and highest quotations of stocks at New-York, each month, 1860. 9. History of the Mint of the United States, and statistics of the coinage. 10. Quotations of foreign exchange at New-York each month 1860. 11 usury laws and law of damages on bills, of each state in the United States. 12. The Banks of New-York—Names of president, vice-president, cashier, and notary. 13. On the progress of bank note engraving in the United States. 14. Historical sketch of early banking in the United States 15. The cotton crop of each year, and foreign exports, 1857-1860. 16 Dictionary of commercial and financial terms. 17. Portraits and biographic sketches of Albert Gallatin—Stephen Girard—George Peabody—Erastus Corning—John Richardson—David Leavitt—James M Ray. 18. Railroads of each state—Length cost, etc.—December, 1860. 19. The banking systems of Europe—France, Germany, Austria, Russia. 20. Table of the values of all foreign gold and silver coins in the United States. One Volume octavo, paper covers. Price $1.25.

The above standard publication, edited by the well known writer on statistics, J. Smith Homans, esq., contains this year, in addition to its usual amount of information and currency essays, seven biographical sketches of leading bankers and merchants, which will be interesting and instructive to their numerous friends, and to the general reader. The work is also embellished with one of the finest specimens of engraving ever executed in this country, or perhaps in the world, of the eminent financiers named in the index. The likenesses and familiar expression are perfect, and they will form pleasing souvenirs to their friends.

SECESSION AND GEORGIA.—Savannah seems to be making great efforts to obtain that trade which Charleston is driving away. We place before our readers the following notice, which looks very much like a case of special pleading to prove that Savannah still forms part and parcel of the United States. Nobody but Georgia ever said she was not. Savannah had better send the notice to Georgia. Georgia needs it; we do not:

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD, SAVANNAH GA., Jan. 24.

Having been informed that reports are circulated in the up country of Georgia, in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi (no doubt put forth by interested persons, to injure Savannah and her railroad and steamship lines), that the port of Savannah is closed by blockade or by some other means, and that goods and produce may be delayed by this route.

This is to give notice to all interested that the commerce of this port is unobstructed, and going on with its usual activity; that our steamships are running as usual, and are likely to continue; and that shippers can get their goods by this route and ship their produce in any direction as certainly and expeditiously as heretofore. No advance of freight by the steamship lines to this port.

GEO. W. ADAMS, Gen. Supt.

LOUISIANA STATE FINANCES.—We extract the following from the governor's message to the senate and house of representatives of the state of Louisiana:

It is with much satisfaction that I am enabled to supply you, from the reports of the auditor and treasurer of the state, with so favorable a statement of the condition of the treasury.

The balance in the treasury on the 1st day of January, 1860, was		$1,200,325 78
There has been received from all sources up to the 31st December, 1860:		
Proceeds of state tax	$702 741 09	
Mill tax	410,616 14	
Poll tax	82 814 91	
Internal improvement tax	102,750.48	
Licenses on trades and professions	283,674 75	
Auction duties	35,391.36	
Miscellaneous	751,589 41	
		2 369,262.44
Resources for the whole year		$3 569 588 14
Expenditures for the same period		2,238,186 53
Cash balance in treasury, December 31, 1860		$1,331,401 61
Exclusive of trust funds, the receipts into the treasury for the general fund were, for the same period		$1,676,038 40
The expenditures on same account		980,801.12
Balance		$32,885 30
Balance in same fund, January 1, 1860		143,690.60
Balance in favor of general fund, Jan. 1, 1861		$238,681.30

This result shows that, at the present moderate rates of taxation, the resources of the state are sufficient to meet promptly all the expenses of administration, with an accumulating surplus.

FEDERAL LOANS TO THE STATE GOVERNMENTS.—The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, copied from official documents, has the following statement of the shares of the several states in the surplus revenue deposited with them by the United States government, by the act of June 23, 1836, and which the present Secretary of the Treasury proposes to make the basis of security for a new loan to provide for the expenses of the government:

Maine	$955,838 25
New Hampshire	669,086 79
Vermont	669,086 79
Massachusetts	1,338,173 58
Connecticut	764,670.60
Rhode Island	382,335 30
New Jersey	764,670.60
New-York	4,014,520 71
Pennsylvania	2,867,514 78
Delaware	286 151 48
Maryland	955,838 25
Virginia	2,198,427 99
North Carolina	1,433,757 39
South Carolina	1,051,422 09
Georgia	1,051 422 09
Alabama	669,086 79
Louisiana	477,919 14
Mississippi	382,335 30
Kentucky	1,433,757 39
Tennessee	1 433,757.39
Ohio	2,007,260 34
Missouri	382,335 30
Indiana	860,254 44
Illinois	477,919 14
Arkansas	286,751.46
Michigan	286,751.46
	$28,101,644 91
Add fourth installment which was not paid	9,367,214 97
Total surplus	$37,468,859.88

The payment of twenty eight millions was made in three installments; the fourth installment was to have been paid October 1, 1837, but was withdrawn on account of the financial difficulty in which the government then found itself.

Of the $28,101,645 actually paid, the states which have now seceded, excepting Florida, not then admitted, received $5,632,165 41. The free states which shared in the surplus received $10,058,682 81.

We have already mentioned that the Massachusetts legislature has taken measures preparatory to pledging the credit of the commonwealth in behalf of the general government, to the amount of the surplus revenue. The bill, as reported in the senate, is as follows:

SEC. 1. That the treasurer and receiver-general of the commonwealth be and hereby is authorized to guarantee, upon the request of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the notes of the United States to the full amount of the money received by the commonwealth in pursuance of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to regulate the deposit of the public money," approved June 23, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, provided, that during the continuance of the liability of the commonwealth for account of such guaranty, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall not demand of the commonwealth the payment of the money so deposited.

The paper from which the list is quoted, in advocating the justice of the measure, remarks

The money was received, and although none may have expected that it would ever be called for, it was received in express terms as a deposit. The state gave to the general government certificates of indebtedness, pledging its faith for the safe keeping and repayment of the money when required by Congress, and the only condition annexed to this repayment is that the money shall be called for in rateable proportions from the several states, "and shall not be called for in sums exceeding ten thousand dollars, from any one state, in any one month, without previous notice of thirty days, for every additional sum of twenty thousand dollars, which may at any time be required" If upon the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury Congress should now undertake to call for this old loan, in accordance with the provisions above recited, there is no way in which the state could avoid the direct payment of the sum. So that it is quite clear that whatever is now done will not increase the liability of the state for the deposit, although it may postpone the day when it shall be necessary to meet this liability.

And again:

The plan now before the legislature proposes to authorize the treasurer of this state, if called upon, to lend its credit to the extent of its liability to the government, so as to enable the latter to offer a security to that amount which would be sure of meeting the favor of capitalists. That such a security would be presented by any instrument which should pledge the faith of Massachusetts as well as the United States, we need not argue; it is enough to repeat what we stated yesterday morning, that Massachusetts five per cents. stand at 103 in the London market. And we may add that while the bonds of no other state stand so well abroad, there is hardly any which does not stand well enough to make its guarantee of an obligation of the United States a valuable security.

It appears to us worthy of serious consideration, however, whether the offer of a guarantee of treasury notes, as proposed in the bill now before the senate, should not be exchanged for guarantee of a loan. It is important, in the present condition of the country, to remember that treasury notes would probably be issued, if at all, for one year only, and that as the expiration of that time may not see us at the end of our troubles, either political or commercial, the state may then find itself called upon to meet these obligations at a most inconvenient time. A loan, however, payable at the end of a term of years, while equally attractive to capitalists, would be quite certain to find us at its maturity in some settled condition. Either, as we hope and believe, it will find the United States government strong and rich, and in a condition to take up these obligations itself, and relieve the load left with the states for still another exigency, or, at the worst, it will see us settled under some new government, when we can make easy preparations to meet this liability.

ERIE RAILROAD.—It appears, from an official statement, that the amount of new preferred stock of the Erie Railroad Company is less than eight million, not ten, as has been generally believed. The total of unsecured bonds with accrued interest to be converted into preferred stock is as follows:

Principal of bonds 1871	$2,450,000	
Principal of bonds 1875	1 390,000	
Principal of bonds 1862	2,301,000	—6,050,000
Interest on bonds 1871	483,645	
Interest on bonds 1875	353 150	
Interest on bonds 1862	393,015	—1,200,010
Total		$7,850,010

The new organization, consequently, stands thus:

Mortgage debt	$19,603,000
Preferred stock	7,850 010
Common stock	11,000,000
Total	$38,453,010

It has also been reported that a call of $3 per share is to be levied to complete the new organization. The receiver states that no call is contemplated, he believing that if the road is allowed to go on as at present until the time for the completion of the purchase, the 1st of December next, the earnings of the company will be sufficient to pay off all liabilities for back coupons, and obviate the necessity for any call on the bond or stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S., NEW YORK.

Receipts and Disbursements.

By balance, Jan. 1, 1861		$1,242,874 35
Receipts during the month		
On account of customs, in coin	$2,204,754.43	
" patent fees	5,040 65	
" postoffice dep't	183,005 91	
" treasury notes	7,544 400 00	
Miscellaneous	47 601.39	
		8,986,302.41
		$10,229,176.76
Payments		
Treasury drafts	7,453,628 52	
Postoffice drafts	188,510 40	
		7,642,138 92
Balance, Jan. 31, 1861		$2,586,037 81
By balance, Cr., dis accounts	1,146,771.83	
By receipts during the month	2,200,327 44	
		$3,346,099 28
To payments		1,741,953 59
Balance		$1,604,145 67
By balance, Cr., int. accounts		$1,136,147 80
To payments		1,042,203 48
Balance		$93,679 32
By receipts for customs in January, 1861		$1,294,754 41
By receipts for customs in January, 1860		3,094,231 00
Decrease in January, 1861		$1,859,418.60
By balance Cr., bullion and expense account for assay office		495,514 09
By coin rec'd during the month		8,071 686.78
		$8,567,201.72
To payments in coin	$8,416,939 30	
To payments in fine bars	15,865.72	
		8,426,805 02
Balance		$140,396.70
By coin in hand in Assistant Treasurer's office	$4,284,062 82	
By coin in hand in Assay office	630,831 63	
		$4,914,894 45
By fine bars " "	26,818 13	
By exported bullion "	201,313 00	
By bullion at the Mint for coinage	3,850 000.00	
		4,099 128 13
		$9,001 022 58
Less due depositors		4,513,142 31
Balance		$4,491,880 28
Receipts for customs in treasury notes this month		846,858 71

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS AT THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW-YORK, FOR THE MONTH ENDING JAN. 31.

Deposits of gold		$8,030,000.00
Foreign coins	$4,600 000 00	
Foreign bullion	1,000,000.00	
United States Bullion, including Cal. bar mint bars	2,390,000 00	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		170,000.00
Foreign coins	59,000 00	
Foreign bullion	40,000 00	
U. S. bullion (contained in gold)	27,000 00	
U S do. (old coins)	20 000 00	
Washoe	18,000 00	
Cal. bars	18,000 00	
Total deposits ·		
Payable in bars	2,000 00	
Payable in coins	8,213,000 00	
Total		$8,215 000.00
Gold bars stamped		2 233,319.18
Transmitted to U. S. mint, Phila., for coinage		6,050,000.00

NEW-YORK MARKETS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE TO DAY.—Flour, bbls., 6,504; Whiskey, bbls., 878; Wheat, bush., 1,492; Corn, bush., 300 Barley, bush., 400; Malt, bush., 1,616; Oats, bush., 2 560; Seed, bags, 689; Provisions, pkgs., 637; Lard, bbls., 727; Ashes, bbls., 00; Dressed Hogs, 1,053.

ASHES—Are dull and inactive at $5 for Pots, and $5.12½ for pearls.

COTTON.—The market is less active, closing dull but steady, and the sales amount to about 3,000 bales. We quote.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
Middling	12¼	12¼	12½	12½
Middling Fair	13	13	13	14
Fair	13¾	13¾	13¾	14¼

COFFEE.—There is a fair demand at steady prices, and the transactions comprise 900 bags Rio at 11½c @13c.; 100 bags Maracaibo at 14c; 100 bags Jamaica at 12½c., cash; 150 mats Java at 16c.; and 300 mats do at 16½c. Stock, Jan. 31, 1861. Rio, bags 61 112; Maracaibo, bags 3,508; Laguayra, bags 171; Jamaica, bags 442; Savanilla, bags —; Java, bags 560; do. mats 16,169. Total 65,461 bags, and 16 168 mats.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is without important change for Western and State Flour, except that the low and medium grades are a shade firmer, the higher grades continuing unsettled; a good demand prevails for all descriptions, and there have been sales of 15,000 bbls at $5.20@$5 25 for Superfine State and Western, $5.30 for choice Western do; $5.35@$5.40 for extra State, $5.45@$5 60 for choice do; $5 40@ $5 65 for common extra Western; $5.70@$5.75 for shipping Round Hoop Ohio, and $5.80@$7 25 for trade brands of do. Southern is steady, and in moderate request, the transactions comprising 1,300 bbls., at $5.65 @$6 for the low, and $6 10@$7 25 for the higher grades. Canadian is a shade firmer, and the demand has improved slightly, the sales including 450 bbls., at $5 40@$7.25 for extras. Rye Flour is firm, and there is a good demand at $3 40@$4 20. Corn Meal is in better request and a shade higher, with sales of 400 bbls., at $3@$3.10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine. Wheat is firmly held, the demand being rather more active, and at the close the market is a trifle better. Sales of 11,000 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 22; 6,000 bush. Northwestern Club on private terms, 24,000 bush. Milwaukee club at $1 25, in store, and $1 28, delivered; 13,000 bush. Red Winter Western at $1 33@$1 33, 2,000 bush. White Western at $1 45, and 500 bush. White California at $1.25. Corn is dull and heavy at the close, notwithstanding a considerable inquiry, and there have been sales of 61,000 bush. at 66c @70c. for Western mixed, in store and delivered; 68½c. for new do. at depot; 71c. for prime old Western Yellow, and 67½c.@ 68c. for new Southern Yellow. Oats are firm, and in demand at 36c.@37c for Western, Canadian and State. Barley Malt continues dull and heavy, closing lower, with sales of 2,600 bush at 80c. Barley is firm, and there have been sales of 6,000 bush. State at 67c@61½c. Rye is quiet at 74c @70c.

GUNNY BAGS—Are firm, and we have to notice sales of 250 bales in Boston at 12½c., 6 mos.

HEMP.—An invoice of 200 bales Jute per Brothers sold previous to arrival at $107 50, 8 mos., ⅌ ton. The stock in first hands consists of 2 000 bales Manilla, 60 bales Italian, 140 bales Tampico, and 300 bales Sisal.

HIDES.—The market continues dull, and only a very moderate demand prevails, and the only sales we learn of are 500 Texas 25 lbs. average at 17½c., 6 mos, rejecting bad hides; 300 Dry, and 450 Dry Salted Matamoras on private terms.

HOPS.—A very moderate demand for brewing prevails, and the market is steady at 25c @30c for 1860's. Old are inactive, and 1859's are held at 6c @14c.

LEATHER.—Oak sole is in moderate request, and prices are steady at 27c @30c. Hemlock is dull, and the demand limited at 19c @20c. for Orinoco; and 20c @21c for B. A. & R. G. middle.

LIME.—Remains inactive at 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump.

MOLASSES.—We do not learn of any transaction worthy of notice to day.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine is unchanged, and there is a very moderate demand, the transactions comprising 250 bbls. at 35½c. for straight lots; and 36c. shipping order. Common Rosin is firm, and a very moderate demand, sales of 800 bbls. at $1 27½; and 600 bbls at $1.30, both per 3 0 lbs., delivered from yard. In other grades of Rosin we have only to notice a sale of 50 bbls. No. 2, at $1 60 per 310 lbs. Tar is steady and a sale of 50 bbls. Washington was made at $4.12½ delivered.

OILS.—Linseed is in fair request in small lots, and the market is unchanged at 50c @52c. Other descriptions of oils are inactive.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is dull, with slight change. A moderate business was done, the transactions comprising 700 bbls. at $17.75@$17.87½ for new Mess, $13 for new Prime; and $12 for old do; $16 was offered for uninspected thin Mess, overrunning about 10 lbs. Lard is dull and a shade easier, the demand being less active, and we have only to notice sales of 300 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c. @10c. for No. 1; and 10½c.@10¾c. for prime Western. Cutmeats are inactive at 8½c. for pickled shoulders; and 8c.@9¼c. for Hams. Bacon is firm, but there is only a moderate demand, and we have only to notice sales of 300 boxes city Cumberland Middles at 9½c. Dressed Hogs are dull at 7¾c @7½c for Western and City. Beef is dull and unchanged at $1.75@$5.25 for country Prime; $5 75@$6 37½ for country Mess, $9@$10 for Repacked Western; and $10 50@$11 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Beef Hams are dull and unchanged at $14 50@$16 for Good to Choice Western. Butter and Cheese are in fair demand for export, and prices are firm.

RICE.—The market is firm and not very active, and we have only to notice sales of 125 tcs at $3.75@$4 50 per 100 lbs., as to quality. The stock is about 500 tcs.

SUGARS.—Raw Sugars are in active request, and the market is a shade better, the sales amounting to 1,400 hhds., including 165 hhds at 4c. cash in bond for export; 280 hhds. fair refining do., part to go out of town at 5½c.; 280 hhds. do. at $5.21½ per 100 lbs.; and 1,000 boxes Havana at 7½c. Refined meet with only a moderate inquiry, and the market is heavy.

SEEDS.—Calcutta linseed continues inactive at $1 60, cash, in Boston. Clover is steady, and there continues to be a fair demand, sales of 200 bags having been made at 8½c @9½c., cash.

SPICES.—Continue in good demand, and there have been sales of 10 tons Sumatra pepper at 7½c. cash; 50 cases nutmegs at 40c; 700 mats cassia at 17c. cash.

TALLOW.—There is nothing of importance doing, and the market is dull and unchanged at 9¾c.@10c. cash for prime western and city.

WHISKEY.—Very little is doing, holders asking 16½c., but buyers only offer 16c.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool 10,000 bush. Corn at 11½d. in ship's bags; 10,000 bush. Wheat at 11d in bulk; 5,000 bbls flour at 3s, 4½d @3s 6d.; 500 boxes Bacon at 35s To London: 100 boxes Bacon at 46s.; 200 bags seed at 47s. 6d.; 400 boxes Cheese at 50s. 100 pkgs. Lard at 45s. To Glasgow: 50 hhds Tallow at 45s.; 50 boxes Bacon at 35s Considerable shipments of wheat have been made to Havre at 28c. in shipper's bags.

MARINE NEWS.

SAILING DAYS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FROM EUROPE

Names.	Leaves.	Date.	For.
Arabia	Liverpool	Jan 19	New York
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Jan. 19	New York
Kedar	Liverpool	Jan 22	New York
New York	Southampton	Jan 23	New York
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Jan. 24	Portland
Canada	Liverpool	Jan. 26	Boston
Africa	Liverpool	Feb. 2	New York
Bavaria	Southampton	Feb. 4	New York
Jura	Liverpool	Feb. 5	New York
Fulton	Southampton	Feb. 6	New York
America	Liverpool	Feb 9	Boston
Australasian	Liverpool	Feb 16	New York

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Names.	Leaves.	Date.	For.
Teutonia	New York	Feb. 1	Southampton
Ariel	New York	Feb. 1	Aspinwall
Bienville	New York	Feb. 1	Havana
City of Washington	New York	Feb. 2	Liverpool
Arago	New York	Feb. 2	Havre
North Briton	Portland	Feb 2	Liverpool
Karnak	New York	Feb. 6	Nassau & Hav
Quaker City	New York	Feb. 6	Havana
Niagara	Boston	Feb. 6	Liverpool
Mississippi	New York	Feb 9	Rio & B A, &c
Etna	New York	Feb. 9	Liverpool
Bohemian	Portland	Feb. 9	Liverpool
Arabia	New York	Feb 13	Liverpool
Kedar	New York	Feb 13	Liverpool
Anglo Saxon	Portland	Feb 16	Liverpool
New York	New York	Feb. 16	Bremen
United Kingdom	New York	Feb. 19	Liverpool
Canada	Boston	Feb. 20	Liverpool
Africa	New York	Feb 27	Liverpool
Jura	New York	Feb 23	Liverpool

For Port News, &c, see Eighth Page.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Charlotte A Stamler, of New York, from Leghorn for New York, previously reported put into St Thomas in distress, had experienced very heavy weather, and had it not been for the steerage passengers the ship could not have been kept afloat. They were obliged to throw a portion of the cargo overboard. A survey has ordered the cargo to be discharged. The foremast is badly sprung, also fore and maintop gallant mast yards, &c, and vessel badly strained.

Ship Rajah, from New York for London, which put into St Thomas in distress has been condemned, and was to be sold at auction on the 10th inst.

Ship Emma, Agry, at Charleston from Liverpool, while at anchor off Charleston bar, lost both anchors and chains

Bark Uncle Sam, Cole, from Charleston for Bordeaux, was run down by an unknown ship on the 3d inst, sixty miles to the eastward of the Hole in the wall. The first officer, steward one man and a boy arrived at New Orleans 25th in the steamer Suwanee, from Galveston having been taken to the latter place by a schooner, which picked them up floating on a raft in the Atlantic ocean. Immediately after the occurrence, the ship stood away and was not afterwards seen. Capt Cole, with a portion of the crew were afterwards picked up by a passing ship during the night, her name being also unknown, but steering to the North ward. Uncle Sam was 338 tons register, built at Cumberland, Me, in 1855 rated A2, hailed from Charleston, and reported to be principally owned by Messrs G L & B L Levy, of New Orleans, and was insured there for $10,000—$4,000 in the Crescent, $7,000 in the Louisiana and the remaining $6 100 in other different offices. The freight is insured for $2 500 in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company. The cargo is insured in Bordeaux.

Bark Batavia, Reynolds, at Valparaiso from Boston, had heavy gales the entire passage; was thirty days weathering Cape Horn, and at one time was hove to for a week. Oct 22, lat 42 lon 61 2, a seaman by the name of J S Brette, fell from the mainto'gallant yard, while furling the sail, and was drowned the boat which was lowered to save him was swamped alongside.

Bark Condor, of Salem, and schr Empire, of Salem, had been sold at Sierra Leone previous to Dec 21

Br brig Julia, 150 days from London for San Francisco, put into Acapulco in distress, having had decks swept off Cape Horn. Would sail in 30 days.

Brig Henry C Brooks, previously reported ashore four miles west of Ocracoke, was from St Jago for New York. About two thirds of the cargo has been saved, and the balance will probably be saved She went ashore at high water, and at low water one could walk around her. She remains tight, and has sustained no damage.

Schr Julia Grace, of and from Orland, Me, for New York, before reported ashore on Hazard's beach, was hauled off on Monday night, and towed to Newport, full of water. She lays aground on Gravelly Point, near Long wharf apparently having sustained but little damage, some holes were cut in the deck in order to assist in placing casks in her hold; one of the bolts near the stern has started, and some of the seams are open. The work of getting the vessel off has been under the superintendence of Mr M B Tower, wreckmaster from Boston, who estimates the cost of repairs at about $500 She will be taken on the marine railway after being pumped out.

WHALERS.

A letter from Capt Barker, of bark Osceola, NB, reports her at Maha Dec 11, from Fort Dauphin, with 150 bbls sp oil—80 bbls the last cruise. Also reports, no date, Harvest, Gifford, NB, nothing this season, Ocean Rover, Clark, Matt, do do

A letter from Capt Wordell, of bark President, NB, reports her at Maha Dec 6, with 220 bbls sp oil Also reports do same time, bark A R Tucker, Beebe, Dartmouth, 750 sp, bound home direct; a few days prev, bark Hope, McFarlan, NB, 100 sp.

A letter from Capt Taylor, of ship Zephyr, NB, reports her at Mauritius Nov 6, with 400 bbls sp oil, to sail same day on a cruise.

A letter from Capt Slocum, of bark Pamelia, NB, reports her at Mauritius Nov 13, with rising 400 bbls sp oil on board; all well Also reports at Rodrigues, no date, Theo Pope, Robbins, NB, 150 sp since leaving Mauritius, Mercury, Bourne, do, 50 do do; Minerva Smyth, Smith, do, 20 do do; Sarah, Boller, Matt 40 do do.

Spoken—Oct 3, lat 23 S, lon 174 W, bark Elizabeth Swift, Chase, NB; oil not stated.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ACAPULCO—In port Jan 3, bark A A Eldridge, Gallett, from Mazatlan, dlsg, for San Francisco few days—captain and crew sick.

BUENOS AYRES—Sld a few days previous to Nov 27, brig Handy King, Brown, up the river.

JACMEL—In port Jan 15, schr Abby Ferrell, Smith, for New York, ldg, to sail in about 15 days

KINGSTON, Ja—Arr Jan 10, brig Echo, Goodwin, Baltimore.

OCHORIOS, Ja—No Am vessel in port Jan 9.

PENARTH ROADS—In port Dec 22, bark Dacotah, Bosso, from Cardiff, disg, brig H A Disler, Leighton (or Graham), for Delaware Breakwater 4 days for orders; schr Geo Byron, Hardy, for Philadelphia 2 days.

SIERRA LEONE—In port Dec 21, brig Geo W Jones (not Geo W Snow), Gordon, from Salem, uno (supercargo [illegible]).

ST THOMAS—In port Jan 6, ships Mary Russell, Crocker, from New York for Liverpool, in distress, repg, Rajah, Kensington, from do for London, in distress, condemned, to be sold Jan 10, bark Pentucket, Leighton, from New York for London, in distress, disg; brigs Ann Lovitt (Br), De Wolf, and Onward, Higgins, from St Kitts, wtg frt; Irene, Ray, from New York for Turks Islands, to sail 10th; A C Robbins, Corning from Newport for Bonaire, do do; schrs Elvira, Allen, from New York, wtg frt; Howard Putnam (Br), Morall, from Anguilla for New York, in distress, Hiawatha, Evans, from Bermuda, uno, Empire, Wells, from Philadelphia, do, steamer Primera, Conroy, from New York for Rio Janeiro, in distress, repg; and others as before.

ST MARTINS—In port Jan 5, brig Crimea, and schr Gharley & Willie, both for New York, to sail Jan 9.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

APALACHICOLA—In port Jan 21, barks Eckford Webb, Weyman, for Liverpool, ldg, W H Wall, Parks, and Col Leopard, Sutton, for Boston do.

BRASHEAR CITY, La—In port about Jan 5, schr M S Scott, Lord, from Boston, to load live oak for New York.

BOSTON—Arr Jan 30, bark Amy, Hammond, Philadelphia; brig E R Azakins Lennon, Savannah; schrs Mary Ann, Gibbs, Norfolk; Village Queen, Hawkins, Alexandria; Edwin Reed, Goodspeed, Elizabethport; Oregon, Graves, and James Lawrence, Allen New York. Telegraphed bark Medora, from Elizabethport (at anchor off Long Island); schr John Elliott, from Miragoane. Below, at anchor 2 miles off Point Alderton ship Sarah Newman, Cobb, from Calcutta. Old steamer Cambridge, G H Boggs, Philadelphia; ship Susan Hicks, Atwood, New Orleans, bark Canada, Mitchell, Matanzas, Island City, Kelley, Galveston; Martha and McNeil, Kelley, Mobile; Mary Haley, Haley, Charleston. Sld steamer Cambridge, ships Wild Cat, Gaspee, and Susan Hicks, barks S H Waterman, Zephyr, Salem, Sea Bird, G W Horton, and Canada; brigs Samuel Kilham, Samuel B; and from the Roads, brig Isabella Hay. Bark Ocean Home started, and anchored in the Roads.

BRISTOL—Arr Jan 28, schr Gazelle, Williston, Providence for New York.

CENTREVILLE, La—In port Jan 15, schrs Lolua, Clark, from Boston, arr 14th, ldg sugar for New York; Maria L Davis, for New York, ldg; Chas H Snow, Heath, for Boston, just arr.

CHARLESTON—Arr Jan 27, schr Col Satterly, Kempton, New York. In the offing Br ship Jos Howe, from Liverpool; barks Jane (Br), from Bristol, M Clarence (Br), from Cardiff, also a ship and schr, unknown. Sld Span ship Teresita, Bertran, Barcelona; Br bark Eugenio, Armstrong, Liverpool; Br brig B D Minturn, Cook, co, schr Helene Durickson, New York.

GLOUCESTER—Arr Jan 26, bark Jennie, Fletcher, Duxbury for Portland; schrs Alexander Nelson, Pierce, New York for do.

JACKSONVILLE—Sld Jan 17, schr Nautilus, Tracy, for Salem.

NORFOLK—Arr Jan 28, schr J W Selver, Bickerton, Boston Old ship Polynesia, Storer, Hamburg. Arr in Hampton Roads 29th, ship Gladiator, Lunt, Callao.

NEWBERN, NC—Arr Jan 25, schr Francis Barrett, Salyer, New York. Old schrs Honesty, Peaton, and Anna M Edwards, Edwards, New York.

NEWBURYPORT—Arr Jan 29, schrs Tantamount, Davis, Wilmington, NC; Joseph Long, Gilchrist, Baltimore.

NEWPORT—Sld Jan 28, schr D W Hammond, Wixon, Pagan Creek, Va [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA—Arr Jan 30, brig Ella Reed, Davis, Fortune Island; schr Indian Queen, Harvey St Martins.

PORTLAND—Arr Jan 29, brig Ben Dunning, Varney, Inagua, via Fortune Island, New York and Holmes' Hole; schr Alexander Nelson, Pierce, New York. Old Br schr Chieftain, Matanzas.

PROVIDENCE—Arr Jan 30, steamer Penguin, Williams, New York; bark Wm Wilson, Collins, Warren, to load for New Orleans; brig Howard, Powers, Grand Turk, TI, via Newport; Condova, Jones, New York. Old brig Olive, Mansfield, Matanzas; schr Harry Maybee Oulver, Mobile.

SAVANNAH—Arr Jan 26 & 27, steamships Star of the South, Ramsey; Monticello, Gager, and Montgomery, Berry, New York, ship South Shore, Lathrop, Boston; barks Dockaway, ———, Hampton Roads; Adjustor, Keall, New York, schrs Lovett Peacock, Hobart, and Mary Steadman, Gaskill, New York. Below brig Golden Lead, Johnson from New York; also a ship and schr, unknown. Old 26th brig G E O'Brien, Damon, Providence

SALEM—Arr Jan 30, schr Lagrange, Partridge, Para via Holmes' Hole

WILMINGTON, NC—Arr Jan 29, schr H & J Rolfe, Moore, Nassau. Old 28th, schr Empire, Reed, St Domingo.

[Continued from fifth page.]

bend that what has not happened thus far will be more likely to happen hereafter. But if the time ever comes when it does occur, I shall believe the dissolution of the system to be much more certain than I see at this moment. For these reasons I cannot imagine that there is the smallest foundation for uneasiness about the intentions of any considerable number of men in the free states to interfere, in any manner whatever, with slavery in the states, much less by the hopeless mode of amending the Constitution. To me it looks like panic—pure panic. How, then, is it to be treated? Is it to be neglected or ridiculed? Not at all. If a child in the nursery be frightened by the idea of a spectre, common humanity would prompt an effort by kindness to assuage the alarm; but in cases where the same feeling pervades the bosoms of multitudes of men, this imaginary evil grows at once into a gigantic reality, and must be dealt with as such. It is at all times difficult to legislate against a possibility. The committee have reported a proposition intended to meet this case. It is a form of amendment of the Constitution, which in substance takes away no rights whatever which the free states ever should attempt to use, while it vests exclusively in the slave states the right to use them or not as they shall think proper, the whole treatment of the subject to which they relate being conceded to be a matter of common interest to them exclusively, within their jurisdiction, and subject to their control. A time may arrive, in the course of years, when they will themselves desire some act of interference in a friendly and beneficent spirit. If so, they have the power reserved to them of initiating the very form in which it would be most welcome. If not they have a security, so long as this government shall endure, that no sister state shall dictate any change against their will. I have now considered all the alleged grievances which have thus far been brought to our attention—first, the personal liberty laws, which never freed a slave, second, exclusion from a territory which slaveholders will never desire to occupy, third, apprehension of an event which will never take place. For the sake of these three causes of complaint, all of them utterly without practical result, the slaveholding states, unquestionably the weakest section of this great confederacy, are voluntarily and precipitately surrendering the realities of solid power woven into the very texture of a government that now keeps nineteen millions of freemen willing to tolerate, and in one sense to shelter, institutions which but for that, would meet with no more sympathy among them than they now do in the remainder of the civilized world. For my own part, I must declare that, even suppose these alleged grievances to be more real than I represent them, I think the measures of the committee dispose of them effectually and forever. They contribute directly all that can be legitimately done by Congress, and they recommend it to the legislatures of the states to accomplish the remainder. Why, then, is it that harmony is not restored? The answer is, that you are not satisfied with this settlement, however complete. You must have some guarantees in the Constitution, you must make the protection and extension of slavery in the territories now existing, "and hereafter to be acquired," a cardinal doctrine of our great charter. Without that you are determined to dissolve the Union. How stands the case, then? We offer to settle the question finally, in all of the present territory that you claim, by giving you every chance of establishing slavery that you have any right to require of us. You decline to take the offer, because you fear it will do you no good. Slavery will not go there. But if that be true, what is the use of asking for the protection anyhow, much less in the Constitution? Why require protection where you will have nothing to protect? All you appear to desire it for is New Mexico. Nothing else is left. Yet you will not accept New Mexico at once, because ten years of experience has proved to you that protection has been of no use thus far. But if so, how can you expect that it will be of much more use hereafter, and to make it worth dissolving the Union about? But if we pass to the other condition, is it any more reasonable? Are we going to fight because we cannot agree upon the mode of disposing of our neighbors' lands. Are we to break up the Union of these states, cemented by so many years of common sufferings and resplendent with so many years of common glory, because it is insisted that we should incorporate into what we regard as the charter of our freedom, a proclamation to the civilized world that we intend to grasp the territory of other nations, wherever we can do it, for the purpose of putting into it certain institutions which some of us disapprove, and that, too, whether the people inhabiting that territory themselves approve of it or not. I am almost inclined to believe that they who first did it must have done so for the sake of presenting a condition which they knew beforehand must be rejected, or which, if accepted, must humiliate us in the dust for ever. In point of fact, this proposal covers no question of immediate moment which may not be settled by another and less obnoxious one. Why is it, then, persevered in and the other rejected? The answer is obvious: you want the Union dissolved. You want to make it impossible for honorable men to become reconciled. If it be indeed so, then on you, and you alone, shall rest the responsibility of what may follow. If the Union be broken up, the reason why it happened shall remain on record forever. It was because you rejected one form of settling a question, which might be offered and accepted with honor, in order to insist upon another, which you knew we could not accept without disgrace. I answer for myself only when I say that if the alternative of the salvation of the Union be only that the people of the United States shall, before the Christian nations of the earth, plant in broad letters upon the print of their charter of republican government the dogma of slave propagandism over the remainder of the countries of the world, I will not consent to brand myself with what I deem such disgrace, let the consequences be what they may. But it is said that this answer closes the door of reconciliation, and the slaveholding states will secede. And what then? This brings me to the last point which I desire to touch to-day—the proper course for the government to pursue in the face of these difficulties. Some of the friends with whom I act have not hesitated to express themselves in favor of coercion, and they have drawn very gloomy pictures of the fatal consequences to the prosperity and security of the whole Union that must ensue. For my own sake, I am glad that I do not partake so largely of these fears. I see no obstacle to the regular continuance of the government in not less than twenty states, and perhaps more, the inhabitants of which have not in a moment been deprived of that peculiar practical wisdom in the management of their affairs, which is the secret of their past success. Several new states will before long be ready to take their places with us, and make good in part the loss of the old ones. The mission of furnishing a great example of free government to the nations of the earth will still be in our hands, impaired, I admit, but not destroyed; and I doubt not our power to accomplish it yet, in spite of the temporary drawback. Even the problem of coercion will go on to solve itself without our aid; for if the sentiment of disunion become so far universal and permanent in the dissatisfied states as to show no prospect of good from resistance, and there be no acts of aggression attempted on their part, I will not say that I may not favor the idea of some arrangement of a peaceful character, though I do not now see the authority under which it can be originated. The new confederacy can scarcely be other than a secondary power. It can never be a maritime state. It will begin with the necessity of keeping eight millions of its population to watch four millions, and with the duty of guarding against the egress of the latter, several thousand miles of an exposed border, beyond which there will be no right of reclamation of the result of a similar experiment. I cannot, in my own mind, have a moment's doubt. At the last session I ventured to place on record in this House a prediction by which I must abide. Let the effect of the future on my sagacity be what it may, I have not yet seen any reason to doubt its accuracy. I now repeat it. The experiment will not ignominiously fail. But there are exceptions to the adoption of this peaceful policy which it will not be wise to overlook. If there be violent and wanton attacks upon the persons or the property of the citizens of the United States, or of their government, I see not how demands for immediate redress can be avoided.

The House again went into committee on the deficiency bill, and the discussion of the Chiriqui amendment was resumed.

Mr. SICKLES advocated it on the ground of great national, commercial and economic advantages, as it secured a new and practical route to the Pacific, of immense importance, considering the exorbitant charges and monopoly of the Panama railroad company.

The House took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The number of members present during the evening averaged about a dozen.

The spectators were few, and the proceedings remarkably dull.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (rep., Ill.) made a short speech to empty benches.

Mr. EDGERTON (rep., Ohio) argued that the present troubles arose from the foul spirit of slavery. The South have long controlled the government, and made every department of it sectional. She had been oppressed with patronage. If guarantees are to be given, he demanded they should be given in the name of freedom. He would not compromise. He had no faith that the Union could stand any longer than it ministered to slavery. He would not compromise, because slavery was an outrage against God, and an insult to humanity.

Mr. HAMILTON obtained the floor, when the House adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ADMISSION OF THE TWO DELEGATES FROM THIS CITY—WITHDRAWAL OF TAMMANY HALL—IT PRODUCES LITTLE EFFECT ON THE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Jan 31.

The convention assembled at eleven o'clock at Tweddle hall.

At half-past eleven Peter Cagger called the convention to order in the part of the State committee.

Mr. Driggs, of New York, nominated ex Governor Church, of Orleans, as temporary chairman. Carried with loud applause.

On taking the chair Mr. Church said: Gentlemen of the Convention, I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred on me in selecting me to preside temporarily over the deliberations of this convention. Although we have been called together as the members of a political organization, we have not come here as political partisans or for the advantage of any party purpose whatever. Our beloved country is in imminent peril, and we have assembled, I trust, in a spirit of patriotism and fraternal regard to contribute something by advice and influence in restoring peace to the country and preserving and perpetuating this glorious heritage, bequeathed to us by our revolutionary sires. I beg to invoke, gentlemen of the convention, on your part, that spirit of conciliation and forbearance which animated our fathers when they laid the foundation of our government, and which should ever characterize the proceedings of those who are engaged in so patriotic and holy a purpose. Gentlemen of the convention, what is your further pleasure?

The following temporary secretaries were appointed: Henry McCloskey, of Kings; John A. Griswold, of Rensellaer, Dr. A. White, of Cayuga; H. A. Reeves, of Suffolk; B. O. Perrin, of Kings.

Judge Gray, of Chemung, expressed the hope, before proceeding with the roll call, or deciding upon contested seats, no delegates sent here by a constituency will be excluded. All were aware that in the city of New-York two sets of delegates have been elected, and he desired to settle that affair with all harmony. He understood that in former times, in the conventions of 1859 and 1860, the regularity of the respective organizations was settled on. He did not propose to interfere with anything that had been settled by those conventions, or to settle anew any question of regularity. His purpose was to keep out of this convention any matter of dispute; any question calculated to disturb the harmony. He, therefore, offered the following:

Resolved, That without intending to impair the decision of previous conventions, which have determined the organization at Tammany hall to be the regular organization of the democratic party in the city of New-York, this convention, in the present great public exigency, and the peculiar nature and objects of this body, deem it expedient to admit to seats, all the delegates and alternates from the city of New-York and other districts and counties of the state.

Judge Dean, of New-York, moved to strike out the first part of the resolution. It was of no consequence to this convention what former conventions have done. He came here to represent no party or organization. He wanted in this convention to keep out every disturbing element. [Applause.]

Elijah Purdy called the gentleman to order, his seat is contested.

Loud cries of order, and one for Dean.

The chair decided that the gentlemen whose seats were contested, had no right to address the convention.

Mr. Dean—The gentleman from New-York, whose seat is contested, has no right to raise a point of order.

After some excitement, the previous question was demanded and ordered.

Arphaxed Loomis, of Herkimer, called for a division of the question.

The first part of the resolutions, relating to regularity, was put to vote, but, before the roll was finished, Judge Gray, as a settlement of the difficulty, asked unanimous consent to offer the following:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this convention, in view of the present public exigency and peculiar nature and objects of this body, it is expedient to admit to seats all delegates and alternates who may have been sent here, without entering into or determining any question of regularity or organization, or prejudicing thereby the decisions of any previous democratic convention as to the questions of organization.

Loud applause followed the reading of the resolution, which was adopted unanimously amid deafening cheers.

August Belmont asked leave for the Tammany delegation to retire for consultation.

Judge Dean said that Mozart did not wish to retire for one moment from a convention, called for such patriotic purposes. [Loud applause.]

Credentials were handed in.

The following committee was appointed on permanent organization: Chancellor Walworth, of Saratoga; J. B. Skinner, of Wyoming; Willard Johnson, of Oswego; Dennis McCarthy, of Onondaga; Edmond Driggs, of Kings.

The following committee on credentials was appointed: T. A. Hougbtaling, of Cayuga, R. A. Cushing, of Montgomery; C. W. Armstrong, of Albany; Eli Cook, of Erie, and Joseph R. Flanders, of Franklin.

The convention took a recess till half past three.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock.

The body of the hall was filled with over 700 delegates and alternates, and the galleries densely packed. A large number of ladies were present.

Hon. R. H. Walworth reported the following permanent officers of the convention:

For President—Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany.

For Vice Presidents—First District: Charles O'Conor, James Wadsworth, Gilbert Dean, and August Belmont; Second district: John H. Brewer, Gouverneur Kemble, Samuel J. Wilkins, and George Thompson, Third district: Erastus Corning, James S. Thayer, S. Sherwood, Day Otis Hopper, and L. Kerstead. Fourth district: Alonzo C. Paige, Bishop Perkins, William Coleman, and John D. Willard; Fifth district: Horatio Seymour, Samuel L. Edwards, Wm. O. Crain, and Geo W. Bond; Sixth district: Hiram Gray, Henry Stevens, Charles Stebbins, and John H. Prentiss; Seventh district: Peter Yawger, Charles H. Carroll, Jacob Gould and John McGee; Eighth district: Heman J. Redfield, Frederick Martin, Geo. Palmer, and Thomas A. Osborne.

Secretaries—First district, Samuel J. Tilden and Nelson Taylor; Second district, E. O. Perrin and Jacob W. Eiseler; Third district, John A. Griswold and Cornelius W. Armstrong; Fourth district, Halsey R. Wing and Frazier Ensker; Fifth district, L. B. Sylvester and James A. Clark; Sixth district, Dr. A. White and Ira Crane. Seventh district, Geo. Hastings and E. M. Anderson; Eighth district, Louis Jones Peck and C. Fitch Bissell.

Hon. Stephen Clark, of Albany, and Sherburne B. Piper, of Niagara, were appointed a committee to conduct the permanent president to the chair.

As Judge Parker appeared on the stand, he was received with loud and earnest applause. When order was restored, he addressed the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred by being called to preside over your deliberations, and in the discharge assigned me. I rely both on your indulgence and support. In the deep gloom which hangs over our beloved country, there is still hope. I look upon this large assembly, and feel that there is still hope. I find myself surrounded by men of known character and tried integrity, many of whom have devoted a large portion of their lives to the best interests of the country. You represent, gentlemen, not only all the material interests of this great state, but also its high moral qualities, its sense of justice, its patriotism, and its devotion to the preservation of the Union. This convention has been called with no view to mere party objects. It only looks to the great interests of the state. We meet here conservative men, but conservative representative men, who have differed among themselves as to measures of governmental policy, ready, all of them, I trust, to sacrifice such differences upon the altar of the common country. He can be no true patriot who is not ready to yield his own prejudices, to surrender a favorite theory, and to depart from his own party platform, when such omission may save the country from ruin, otherwise inevitable. The promptness with which you have assembled here to take counsel together in this most trying hour is an evidence of the deep feeling which pervades the community, and a determination of the people to provide some remedy for existing and threatened evils. Alarmed at finding the cherished Union crumbling to atoms, the people you represent, inspired by the same spirit of patriotism, and governed by one impulse, will speak through you their sentiments, and will look to your action with the deepest interest. They expect much from the wisdom of your counsels. While our people are ready at the call of duty, as history has abundantly shown, to peril their lives for the defence of the honor, property and flag of the Union, they look with horror upon the direful calamity of civil war. They shrink back aghast at the idea of repeating in this enlightened age that first great crime of man, the staining of hands with a brother's blood. The people of the state demand a peaceful settlement of the questions that have led to disunion. They have the right to insist that there shall be conciliation, concession, and compromise. While yet the pillars of our political temple lie scattered on the ground, let them be used to reconstruct the edifice. The popular sentiment is daily gathering strength, and will overwhelm in its progress alike those who seek to shun it on the frail plank of party platform, and those who labor to pervert it to mere party advantage. If those who were intrusted with political power will not act in accordance with the prevailing question to direct the voice of the people, their voice will be omnipotent here, and if it be raised in time may be effectual elsewhere. Soaring above all questions of political party, I am sure your deliberations will be conducted with harmony and dignity, and be worthy the solemnity and importance of the occasion.

Loud applause followed the delivery of this address.

Mr. Townsend, of Kings, moved to amend the resolution offered by Mr. Dorsey, in the morning, inviting the democratic members of the senate and assembly to a seat on the floor, by striking out the word "democratic."

Mr. Dorsey opposed the amendment, as it will admit republican legislators to a seat on the floor. [Applause.]

A. B. Johnson, of Utica, opposed the amendment on the ground of inconvenience.

Mr. Grant, of Oswego, moved to amend by inserting the word "Union" in place of "democratic." Agreed to.

Mr. Callicott moved to further amend by striking out the word "Union," and substituting all democratic members and those who sympathize with the objects of the convention, and to include the state officers. Agreed to; and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Ludlow called up the resolution for a committee of two from each judicial district on resolutions.

A. B. Johnson said, though a very old man, he was young in such assemblages as this. He had been but four times in a convention such as this. The first time was when the British sacked Washington, and the democratic party did all it could to avenge the outrage. The second time was when the democracy of Oneida met on the agitation of the United States bank question, to support Gen. Jackson. [Loud applause.] The third time was the Baltimore convention, which nominated Martin Van Buren, who was then a northern man with southern principles, or a northern man who was prepared to give the south equal privileges and advantages with the North in the confederacy. He said thus much to explain what he had to submit on the questions agitating the country. Mr. Johnson then proceeded elaborately to discuss the questions involved in the present controversy, and to protest against the republican policy as heretofore indicated by that party. He concluded as follows: Finally, if Congress and our states cannot or will not win back our southern brethren, let us at least part from them as friends, and then possibly, if peace shall, as I suppose it will, show the departed states that in leaving the Union they have only deserted a happy home, they may be willing to sue us to re-admit them; or if they shall find permanent separation more desirable than union, we may still exist together, as useful and profitable neighbors, assisting each other when either is threatened with injustice from the nations of Europe; and the two sections, instead of wasting their time and energies quarreling with each other about slavery, will, at least, have more time to severally employ all their energies in seeking their own prosperity in their own way.

Mr. Ludlow's resolution was adopted and the following committee appointed: First district, Saml. J. Tilden and Judge Gilbert Dean, of New-York; second, W. H. Ludlow, of Suffolk, and Wm. Kelly, of Duchess; third, A. O. Niven, of Sullivan, and Judge Willard, of Troy; fourth, John Cramer, of Saratoga, and A. C. Howe, of Essex; fifth, H. Seymour, of Oneida and A. Loomis, of Herkimer; sixth, H. Ballard, of Cortland, and C. Stebbins of Madison; seventh, Isaac Butts, of Monroe, and George Hastings, of Livingston; eighth, G. W. Clinton and J. A. Verplank, of Erie.

Hon. Horatio Seymour appeared on the stand, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He addressed the convention at length, in a speech of much force and eloquence. He declared that the convention had assembled for no partisan purpose, although, from necessity, it was convened under the call of the democratic state committee. The people of the state are divided into two political parties—one representing 360,000 votes cast for Lincoln, the successful candidate in the presidential election, is represented by the state legislature; the other representing 312,000 votes cast for the democracy, find no organ in the legislature, and, therefore, must speak to the state through other means. He repudiated the desire to inquire now by what means the country was brought to the present condition, but would only say, that the best way for men to show that they had been patriots in the past, was to act as patriots now. He assured political opponents, that if they will take the lead in such concessions as are necessary to preserve the Union from destruction the democracy will uphold and assist them. Governor Seymour alluded to the period when Washington was elected the first President of the republic to show the condition of the nation then, and its condition but yesterday. At that time the boldest imagination and the highest faith did not conceive the rapid progress which the country would achieve, but from being one of the feeblest nations of the world, she had grown within the memory of living men to be a power second to none on earth. This was the case yesterday, and yet, to-day they met to consult, as to whether it must fall to pieces by its own act. The democracy of the state had evinced a sense of the danger threatening the country, and had signified their willingness to second any movement made by the dominant power to avert it. He instanced the support and approval yielded by democrats to the propositions emanating from an evening journal, to the speech of Senator Seward, which, while insufficient, was yet conservative in tone; and to the democratic support in the legislature to Robinson's proposition. He besought men of all parties to look at the present condition of the national capitol, which he likened to a recent fire at an insane asylum, when one was found looking listlessly on, unwilling to save the building from destruction, another who could not be persuaded to save his own life, and a third scattering firebrands around and helping on the conflagration. The condition of the country is such that men must decide at once whether we shall have war or peace. He reviewed vividly the horrors of civil war, arguing that the South is not the powerless and poverty stricken section as represented by the republican, and showing by statistics the wealth and resources of a southern confederacy. No one had ever dared to accuse our southern brethren of cowardice and a war with them would be one of protracted horror and of doubtful result. He alluded to the long line of sea coast, and the advantages of the South over the North in many material respects, and showing that a war against these states would be a war against the best interests of the workingmen of the North. There were only questions of self interest, however, but there were higher motives (on which Mr. Seymour dwelt very earnestly and eloquently), to deter us from so unnatural a war. He then proceeded to show in disputes about territory with foreign nations, we have never objected to a compromise; and why, then, should we refuse to compromise with our own brothers. The question of the government of territory had always been a matter of dispute amongst statesmen; and was, therefore, justly a subject for compromise. The republicans object to compromise because they have recently gained a victory, and say that we have no right to ask them to give up its fruits, but have they interests of their own in conflict with those of the country? He argued that Mr. Lincoln's oath of office should not be to support and uphold the Chicago platform, but the Constitution of the country. The cry of "no compromise" was not the cry of principle. It is opposed to the very genius of our institutions. He said in all earnestness and reverence that the Cross itself is a compromise and those who sought its mercies and healing grace should not deny compromise to their fellow-men. He desired first, in endeavoring to settle troubles, to strengthen the hands of the noble men of the southern states, who still struggle for the preservation of the Union. He desired also to say to the republicans, lead on, and let us follow. Let the people of New-York have an opportunity to say whether they favor or oppose a compromise. Submit any test to them, and if by their vote they approve concession and compromise, let the legislature and the whole state endorse it. If unhappily the vote should be against compromise, then with sorrow he would be prepared to bow to the will of the majority. New York must act as one man, and her banner, with its motto, "excelsior," be borne upward in honor. Let the republican legislature submit this question to the people. If they will not speak themselves, let them not close the mouths of the people. He concluded by an earnest appeal to the republicans to lay aside partisan considerations, and suffer the people to be heard in defense of the country.

At the conclusion of Mr. Seymour's remarks the applause was enthusiastic, and the convention adjourned till half-past nine to-morrow.

ALBANY, Jan. 31—Midnight.

The committee on resolutions have agreed on a series entirely free from anything of a partisan character, opposing coercion, favoring the Crittenden compromise, exhorting all men to unite with them on submitting that compromise to a vote of the people of the state; exhorting the seceding states to refrain from any acts of aggression, or any course calculated to plunge the nation into civil war, and the non seceding slave states to use their influence with their brethren of the South to that end.

The Tammany hall delegation did not again make their appearance in the convention after their withdrawal. They met this afternoon in the Delevan house, and resolved to secede from the convention, after some opposition amongst the delegates.

Chas O'Connor, Jas. T. Brady, Daniel E. Sickles, J. J. Henry, and some others originally elected, are not present with the delegation. An address and resolutions were adopted by the delegation as a separate body, attacking the republicans severely as the authors of the present troubles, sympathizers with the South, and declaring strongly against any coercive measures against any of the seceding states.

The withdrawal of the Tammany hall delegation causes but little excitement in the convention.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.

The annual appropriation for the next fiscal year was reported, and made the special order for February 8.

The controller of New-York city sent a report of the costs and disbursements in opening streets in that city since 1855.

The bills to fix the fees of justice of the peace, to open St. Felix street, Brooklyn, and to fix the salary of the city judge of Brooklyn, were ordered to a third reading.

Several other local bills were ordered to a third reading.

A majority and minority report of the committee on the Virginia resolutions, was presented, and made a special order for to-morrow evening. The majority report names David Dudley Field, James S. Worth, James O. Smith, Amaziah B. James, Erastus Corning, Addison Gardner, Greene C. Bronson, and Wm. E. Dodge, as commissioners to represent this state at Washington, in February.

The senate to-day confirmed the nomination of William T. Babbitt, prosecutor for Bergen, and Henry O'Ryerson, prosecutor for Sussex county.

The Farmer's Agricultural railroad bill was introduced in the house this afternoon. The Hunterdon and Somerset Farmer's railroad bill was reported this morning. This is an extension of the Millstone road, belonging to the New Jersey Railroad Company to the Delaware river, with power to construct branches to different points.

Adjourned.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.

The convention met at 11 A. M.

One hundred and one members were present.

A motion to elect a reporter for the convention was tabled.

A resolution in regard to the expediency of sending reinforcements to assist in taking Fort Pickens was laid on the table, subject to call.

A resolution was passed, asking the military board to report their progress to the convention.

A resolution was passed to have the ordinance of secession, as signed, engraved and lithographed.

A resolution was offered instructing the delegates to the Montgomery convention to resist any attempt to reopen the African slave trade. Tabled by a vote of 83 to 28.

Mr. Walker, of New Orleans, offered a resolution that this is not the sense of this convention upon the question itself, but that the convention does not think it proper to hamper the delegates with instructions upon this or any other subject.

Mr. Walker's resolution, after a long and excited debate, was passed.

George Williamson, a member of the convention, was appointed commissioner to the Texas state convention, which meets on Monday.

EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.

The following dispatch has been received by Judge Hopkins, a member of the house of delegates, from the Hon. John S. Preston:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 30.

To JUDGE HOPKINS, house of delegates, Virginia:

Reinforcements are ordered to Fort Sumter and elsewhere. Will not Virginia by the legislature, interpose to prevent coercion? It will be too late when her convention meets. J. S. PRESTON.

This dispatch has caused considerable excitement here.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF LIEUT. SLUMMER.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Jan. 31.

A salute of thirty-four guns was fired to-day in honor of Lieut Slemmer and lady, both natives of Norristown, for gallantly upholding the honor of their country at Fort Pickens.

THE CANADA FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—THE ACTION OF THE ENGLISH COURT.

TORONTO, C. W., Jan. 31.

Much feeling exists in consequence of the action of the English court in the fugitive slave extradition case. The *Leader*, the government organ, to-day, says that it is an unprecedented interference with the rights of a free people, and that Canada will not surrender her rights in obedience to the writ of an English court.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Jan. 31.

The legislature to-day reelected Hon. Thomas L. Clingman United States Senator.

A resolution is now under consideration declaring that, in case the sectional difficulties are not speedily reconciled, North Carolina will go with the South.

The military bill comes up next.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31.

The governor has appointed as commissioners to meet those of Virginia at Washington on the 4th of February, Wm. M. Meredith, Thomas White, James Pollock, David Wilmot, Thomas F. Franklin, Andrew W. Loomis and Wm. McKennan. The three first named have accepted. The other four have not been heard from.

THE OHIO COMMISSIONERS TO VIRGINIA.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.

The commissioners appointed to go to Washington, to meet the Virginia commissioners, are Gov. Chase, Thomas Ewing, J. C. Wright, Wm. Groesbeck, V. B. Horton, Reuben Hitchcock and J. T. Backus. They will be instructed to procure an adjournment of the conference until the 4th of April.

INDIANA COMMISSIONERS TO THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.

The legislature of Indiana has authorized the governor to appoint commissioners to the Washington convention. The names will be announced to-morrow.

NAVAL, ETC.

NORFOLK, Jan. 31.

The U. S. brig Dolphin is receiving her armament at the navy yard. It is said she is to be moored off the U. S. magazine.

Yesterday, an artillery company and a company of light infantry, state troops, went to Fort Norfolk. The former practiced guns on the beach.

The statement in the New-York *Herald* with regard to the United States magazine and Mr. Oliver, gunner, is without foundation. No secret trains have been laid, and there is no scheme to blow up the magazine.

The garrison at Fort Monroe now numbers three hundred men, and will be strengthened, in a few days, by two hundred men from Governor's island.

The brig Amos M. Roberts, Capt. Colson, of Belfast, Maine, has arrived in Hampton roads. She brings Capt. Hubbly and crew, of the schooner Blatchford, of New London, from Rio Grande del Sur, bound to New York, sunk off the Brazil coast, Nov. 27, and a total loss.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.

The United States brig Bainbridge is being rapidly fitted for sea, at the Charlestown navy yard.

The Merchants' and Miners' Steamship Company, of steamships owned in Baltimore and Boston, has discontinued trips to Savannah, and will hereafter run to Baltimore and Norfolk.

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AT BELLEVILLE, C.W.

TORONTO, Jan. 31.

It is estimated that the receipts of grain in Belleville, C.W., during the past few days will average 100,608 bushels per day. Prices prevalent in Toronto to-day are $1 12@$1.17 for white winter, and $1@$1.03 for spring.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

HAMILTON, C.W., Jan. 31.

An unprecedented amount of through traffic is beginning to pass over the Great Western railway from St. Louis and other western and southern points, caused, it is understood, by the secession troubles. The Great Western railway has ample stock and facilities, and was never in a better condition for doing a large business.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 31.

A terrible fire occurred here last night, burning over thirty places of business, including the Allen house, Chautauque county, and Jamestown bank, Hawley's block. The papers, books and funds of the bank were all saved. Loss from $160,000 to $200,000. The fire broke out at about 11:30 in Bishop & Son's store, and is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

MARINE DISASTER.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.

The ship Granite, from Callao, bound for Hampton Roads, sunk at sea, but we have no date when the disaster occurred. Her crew have arrived at Baltimore.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

BY PONY EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH.

FORT KEARNEY, Jan. 31.

The pony express passed at 4 P. M. yesterday, over four days behind time, owing to bad storms in the mountains.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.

The following passengers sailed yesterday for New York on the Cortes:

Judge Norton, Don Pedro Sarserain, John O. Birdseye, John Temple, W. Wallace, wife and son, Edward Pu[illegible], John Feeney, B. Platt and wife, [illegible] Frederic, wife and infant, Mrs Bowsley and three children, Philip Cadrie, J. O. Haven, wife and three children, L. A. Sanderson, Mrs Catherine Walters and three children, Pollin, M. Camille Du Bosca, Mere Du Fosco, Geo Adams, G. Wilson, Mrs. McDonald, J. Feller, Aug. Storum, Andrew Meyer, Miss Lena Locke, James J. Brewer, J. L. Hull, L. E. Parr [illegible], Geo. M. Harrington, Chas. H. Williams, Mrs. Mary Dudson, L. A. Ehrman, W. Turnier, Chas. E. Satterlee, R. J. Stevens, wife and two children and servant, Miss Corey, Mrs. Scholtz, Mrs. Fitch, Ben. Kendall, S. J. Henry, Wm. R. Dougherty, H. R. Stone, U. Kealt, P. Mathieu, Geo. McMillin, Geo. W. Dyer, P. B. Molger, W. W. Gadcomb, D. Samuel, Major Healey, G. B. Moman, J. W. Fuller, Jas. G. Clark, C. W. Hart, Alonzo Davis, Joseph H. Martin, W. D. Aldrich, Julius Caro, John Brown, Mr. Paschall, L. Abrams, J. S. Darling, and 78 others.

The principal shippers of treasure are

Wells, Fargo & Co	$231,000
D. Davidson	170,000
Alsop & Co	145,892
Parrott & Co	110,201
Wm J. Coleman & Co	90,000
Murphy, Grant & Co	83,000
Sather & Church	66,000
D. O. Mills & Co	60,000
Henry Hentsch	51,500

and others for less sums.

Making an aggregate of $1,426,600 for New-York, and $46,100 for England.

COMMERCIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO—Evening, Jan. 12.

The limited business that might be looked for in due season at this time of the year has been further curtailed by the events of the past few days.

A. L. Stockfleth, consul for Hamburg, at this port, a merchant of extended connections, and resident partner of the Lacy Adams company of Sacramento, one of the oldest firms in California, committed suicide early on steamer's day, the 11th inst. He was found to be largely involved both in business liabilities and in obligations of a personal and confidential nature to his friends, in despair of any chance for extrication and unable to meet the reproaches or the lost esteem of his friends, he deliberately put an end to his existence. So highly was he esteemed, not an unkind word has been uttered against his memory even by the principal pecuniary sufferers. The remark is made with sincerity, that all he had borrowed and more was at his service to arrest the calamity that has occurred. Mr. Stockfleth's liabilities were the result of unsuccessful speculations during two years past. The Lacy Adams Company is compromised, but it is thought not beyond their ability to pay. Legal proceedings have been taken amongst them. The amounts claimed as owing are thus far $100,000. A larger sum was due here, by Mr. Stockfleth upon hypothecated merchandise; candles and crushed sugar were the principal articles of which the deceased was holder; these have largely declined on the 9th inst.; the effort to sustain the market for crushed sugar was abandoned; 1,000 bbls sold at auction at 11½c. @11¾c.; the market is since inactive at the nominal quotation of 11c.

On January 1st the stock of candles was 67,000 boxes, one third of which was held by Mr. Stockfleth, one third by other operators, and the remainder by importers. The belief that the bulk would be realized upon to cover advances, has broken down prices from 25c. to 20c. per lb. Holders were anxious to sell, and there were few buyers; 25,000 boxes have since changed hands at that figure. These abrupt fluctuations in two leading articles have had an unfavorable influence upon the prices of almost all goods; particularly while the actual trade is so dull, anything forced at the moment entails sacrifices, but there are few transactions to note. Coal is firm, and moving in small lots. An advance on other goods, not being worthy of attention is reported. The market for domestic produce continues inactive, through the causes last noted. Wheat comes in slowly, and little for export can be had even at $1 70.

The weather is fine, and propitious for sowing. Freights are dull and drooping.

The Norwester sailed to-day for China, and the Endeavor, of Coleman's line, cleared for New York to-day. Money was in brisk demand for the last steamer at 2@2½ per cent. The losses by the events above referred to are pretty evenly divided among importers and jobbers, but in no individual case of sufficient extent to spread disaster.

The legislature has transacted no business, on account of the failure of the assembly to elect a speaker. Seventy two ballots have been taken, and the assembly adjourned over to Monday.

The pony express, with St. Louis dates to the 28th, has arrived.

The following items, brought by the Alert, from Honolulu and Japan, are in addition to the news sent by the last express:

The bark Yankee was advertised to sail from Honolulu for San Francisco on Dec. 20. The crew of the whale ship Wiley Morgan at Honolulu had refused to do their duty, and the United States consul had discharged them, several other ship crews soon followed, among which were the crews of the bark Bobring and the ship Siam. The Siam had completed her repairs, and would sail Dec. [illegible] to load Guano at $16.50 per ton. The bark Bobring would sail for New Bedford about Jan. 1. She was unable to procure a full cargo. The brig Amelia and Russian bark Grefore with oil would sail for Bremen about Dec. 28. The Grefore was not full.

The special correspondent of the New York *Herald* on board the United States steamer Niagara had been put ashore at Yeddo, on account of presenting the captain with a copy of his correspondence to the *Herald*, written at Hong Kong, reflecting on the captain. He had been taken away from Yeddo by the United States steamer Saginaw, and landed at Hakodadi.

FIRE.

BUFFALO, Jan. 31.

The stove works of Wood, Hubbell & Co., were damaged by fire this morning to the amount of from four to five thousand dollars. Fully insured.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State fives, 90½; Reading R. R., 22⅞; Morris Canal Co., 50½; Long Island R. R., 10; Pennsylvania R. R., 39¼. Sight exchange on New-York par a ⅛ prem.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.

Flour dull; Super $5.25@$5 37½. Wheat firm; sales 4,000 bush; Red $1 21@$1.29; White $1 30@$1 40. Corn declined 2c. Sales 4,000 bush.; New 60c @70c. Mess Pork $20. Whisky steady at 17½@18c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.

Flour firm, and in improved demand, at $4 60@$4.65 for Superfine. Whisky active, at 14c. Hogs firm, at $6 00@$6 10. Pork, $17.00. Money market unchanged. Sight exchange on New York, ½ per cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.

Flour active and 6c lower. Sales of Howard Street at $5 31; Ohio held at $5 37. Wheat steady; Red, $1.30@$1 35c, White, $1 45c@$1 65c. Corn active—Yellow 61c. @63c; White 70c @71c. Provisions active—Mess Pork $18; Lard 10½c. Coffee steady at 11¾c @12¼c. Whisky dull at 18c @18½c.

NORFOLK, Jan. 31.

Receipts of Corn for the week: 130,000 bush. Sales 20,000 bush. to day. Mixed and Yellow 60c., White 65c. @66c. Cotton firm at 12c. for Middling.

MOBILE, Jan. 31.

Cotton sales to-day 3,000 bales at 11c. for Middling. Market steady.

MOBILE, Jan. 30.

Cotton is in good demand, and firm; sales 6,000 bales; Middling 11c.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.

Cotton unchanged; sales 20,000 bales.

MARRIED.

ISAACS—DRUFF.—On Thursday, January 31, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, William B. Isaacs, of Iowa City, Iowa, to Phobe P., daughter of the late Charles Druff, of this city.

MOORE—CODDINGTON.—In New-York city, January 30, 1861, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, Charles C. Moore, esq., to Maria Holmes, youngest daughter of the late Jonathan J. Coddington, esq.

DIED.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, January 31, Edward, infant son of Charles D. and Elizabeth Waring Lewis.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

WORLD.—On Jan. 30, at Williamsburgh, of scarlet fever, Isabella, youngest child of L. A. E. R. World, aged 6 years, 3 months and 6 days.

MARINE NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 10	MOON SETS	morn —
SUN SETS	5 18	HIGH WATER	eve. 47

☞ To find the time of High Water at Sandy Hook, deduct 50 minutes from the above. For High Tide at Hell Gate, add one hour and 14 minutes.

☞ For Additional Marine News, see Seventh Page. ☜

PORT OF NEW-YORK, JANUARY 31.

CLEARED.

Steamship Teutonia (Ham), Taube, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship John Bell (Br), [illegible], Glasgow—F M McDonald & Co.

Ship Medway (Br), Kennedy, London—Funch & Meincke.

Ship Amphitrite (Swed), Brobury, Queenstown and a mkt—Funch & Meincke.

Bark Stella (Brem), Bremer, Bremen—H Koope.

Bark La Plata, Crowell, Buenos Ayres—R W Lopes & Co.

Bark John Aviles, Lee, New Haven—N O Pillsbury.

Brig P I Nerina (Br), Cole, Glasgow—P McDonald & Co.

Brig Bidos (Aus), Seppa, Cork and a mkt—A Wendt & Co.

Brig Ljubica (Aus), Camenarovich, Queenstown and a mkt—A Wendt & Co.

Brig A Cook, Perkins, Gibara—Simson & Clapp.

Brig Emily Fisher, Staples, Cienfuegos—Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Port, McIntyre, St Marks—Smallwood, Earl & Co.

Schr Emmet, Cook, Port au Prince—Brett, Son & Co.

Schr E Hotchkiss, Doane, Havana—Trujillo & Russell.

Schr Narragansett, Ball, Matanzas—T B Chase.

Schr Quickstep (Br), Lorman, St John, NB—D B Dewolf.

Schr Richard Vaux, Frink, Morehead City, NC—D C Murray.

Schr Village Gem, Baker, Norfolk—Brett, Son & Co.

Schr Atlantic, Washburn, New London—Master.

ARRIVED

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, Norfolk, &c, with mdse and passengers, to Ludlam & Heineken.

Bark Harmony, Rober, Girgenti via Gibraltar Dec 1, with fruit and sulphur to H Tupper & Son. Has experienced strong NE gales, sprung foremast and split sails. Dec 20, lat 24 51, lon 28 55 spoke schr Ida, Hawes from Philadelphia for San Francisco; Jan 18, lat 26 48 lon 68 20, spoke brig Julia Ford, of Hampden, from Norfolk for Jamaica.

Bark N W Bridge (of Portland), Lang, Matanzas Jan 11, and Hampton Roads 4 days with guano (part of the cargo of ship John Cottle), to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Tyrian (Br, of Halifax, NS), Wilson, St Martha, Curacoa, Jan 5 with salt to master.

Bark Pallas, Old is, Belize, Hon, Jan 10 with mahogany, logwood, &c to Josiah Jex. Has been 8 days N of Hatteras with heavy northerly weather.

Bark Caraso, Washington, Port Lavaca 28 days, with cotton, &c to J H Brower & Co. Was 10 days crossing the Gulf of Mexico, with nothing but light westerly winds.

Brig W H Townsend (of Yarmouth NS) [illegible], Malaga Dec 1 passed Gibraltar 5th with mdse, to master. Jan 25, lat 34 50, lon 74 32, spoke bark Cornelia, Barton, hence for Havana.

Brig Kentucky, Pendleton, Buenos Ayres Nov 27, with mdse, to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Sonora (of Boston), Caulfield, Monrovia Dec 6, with palm oil, &c to C P Clark of Boston.

Brig Hemaltera (of Boston), Cunningham, Remedios, 12 days, with sugar, to master.

Brig J G Anderson, King, Fernandina, 6 days, with cotton, to Smallwood, Anderson & Co.

Schr W H Titcomb (of Rockland, Me), Thayer, Sierra Leone, 40 days, with palm oil, &c, to R W Trundy.

Schr Arietis (of Rapide), Chase, Jacmel Jan 16, with logwood and coffee, to Brett, Son & Co. Jan 17, Cape St Nicola Mole bearing SW 40 miles, spoke bark William, of New Orleans, from Carthagena for Port au Prince.

Schr Anna Lewis (of North Haven, Mass), Bush, Ocho Rios, Ja, 21 days with pimento, to Henry De Cordova & Co. Experienced very heavy NE and SE gales. Dec 24, lat 34 52 N, lon 74 15 W, passed a schr, bottom up, same day during a SE gale, lost jib, and received other slight damage.

Schr Phebe, Morrow, Havana, 16 days, with oranges, to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr Elizabeth Jane (of St Andrews NB) Anderson, St John, NB, 10 days, with pickets, to Jed Frye. Has had heavy weather.

Schr Jane F Durfee (of Fall River), Davis, Franklin, La, 20 days, with molasses, to Sturges & Co. Experienced heavy weather, broke boom, &c.

Schr John S Lee, Carson, Mobile, 19 days, with cotton, to N H Brigham. Has experienced heavy weather the whole passage. Jan 18, lat 25, lon 84 28, spoke foreign brig Sarona, from Tobacco for Hamburg; 27th, 70 miles to the eastward of Hatteras, was in company with schr Queen of the South (3 masts), from Mobile for Providence.

Schr Geo Darby, Rogers, Morehead City, NC, 3 days, with naval stores and cotton to D C Murray.

Schr Messenger, Fulford, Charleston via Beaufort, NC, 3 days, with cotton and rice, to master.

Schr Smithsonian, Davis, Charleston, 6 days, with cotton, &c, to Jonas Smith & Co. Jan 28 lat 47 43, lon 76, passed schr Lizzie Russell, of and from Baltimore for Porto Cabello.

Schr Myrover, Hughes, Wilmington, NC, 8 days, with naval stores and cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr D C Hulse, Conklin, Wilmington, NC, 8 days.

Schr Clara, Barrett, Newbern, NC, 3 days, with cotton, to master.

Schr Amelia C Seeman, Somers, Newbern, NC, 3 days, with naval stores and cotton to C B Dibble & Co.

Schr J H Yeomans, Peterson, Pantego, NC, 3 days, with staves, to Demill & Co; vessel to master.

Schr Ira Cook, Washington, NC, 4 days, with cotton and naval stores, to Dowby, Cornsey & Co.

Schr James H Seguine, Ellis, Cobey Island, 4 days.

Schr Baltimore (of Boston), Mayo, Alexandria, 4 days.

Schr H S Moore, Trenchard, Alexandria, 4 days.

Schr Buena Vista, Hoby, Virginia, 3 days, with wood. Jan 30, saw schr Geo F Brown, from Virginia for New York, with wood, towing into the Breakwater.

Schr E Wotten, Dibble, Virginia, 3 days.

Schr D H French, Young, Virginia, 3 days.

Schr Charter Oak, Bentley, Baltimore, 7 days.

Schr Valeria, Woolsey, Baltimore, 3 days.

Schr C B Painter, Hopkins, Milton, Del, 3 days.

Schr Mercer, Martin, New Haven, 2 days.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence.

BELOW.

One bark, unknown.

SAILED.

Ships Confidence, and Augustus, New Orleans; Viking, San Francisco; barks La Plata, and Talavera, Buenos Ayres; H T Vernard, Bristol; brigs Bobby, Rio Janeiro; Aratella, Aspinwall.

Wind during the day, W to WNW.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Granite, Cross, from Callao for Hampton Roads, was water logged and abandoned, south of Cape Henry, Jan 28. Crew saved and arrived at Baltimore yesterday in the ship Wm Penn, from Liverpool. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq, Secretary Board of Underwriters.) The Granite was built in Belfast, Me, in 1855, 1037 tons, rated A1½, and was owned, in Belfast, by Alph, Hardy & Co.

Ship Lella, Allen, from Rotterdam for Baltimore, put into St Thomas Jan 21, a few moments before the departure of the mail steamer. Capt Allen had only time to inform his owners in Baltimore that the ship was leaking and very much strained. Her fastenings had all started, &c.

Ship Black Warrior, Murphy, from Altata (Mexico), [illegible] for Hamburg, [illegible] before reported arrived at Queenstown, when entering bound for orders on the evening of Jan 10. In entering the harbor, the pilot brought her into collision with a British bark and a Dutch schooner, injuring all three vessels, and doing considerable damage to the ship's starboard upper works. The repairs would be completed in 8 or 10 days.

Schr Petrel, of Baltimore, from New York, arrived at St Kitts Dec 29 badly hogged, and strained and leaky, having encountered heavy weather on the passage, and was condemned and sold Jan 1a. She was owned by Messrs Friend, Ricketts & Co, of Baltimore, and insured in New York and a western office. Capt Nelson came passenger in schr Jackson, from St Thomas, which arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last.

Schr C S Carstairs, from Boston for Philadelphia, got off from Gallop's Island night of 30th, and proceeded.

The British steamship Karnak is now on the small balance dock for the purpose of having her hull newly painted. The ship Hussar is also on the great balance dock for repairs. She will be stripped, re caulked and newly coppered.

Wm E Gardner first officer of the bark Marion, at Baltimore from Rio Janeiro, died at sea of consumption, aged 40 years.

SPOKEN.

Ship Cromwell, Symes, from Calcutta for Boston, no date, off Cape Good Hope.

Ship Uncle Joe, of New York, from Savannah (and Mobile) for Liverpool, Jan 23, lat 32 60, lon 11 55.

Ship Harvest, Loring, from New Orleans for Havre, Jan 3, lat 24 12, lon 60 40.

Ship Wellington, Barstow, hence for New Orleans, Jan 24, lat 36, lon 73 38, in a heavy SE gale.

A ship, supposed the John Trocca, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Jan 24, lat 37, lon 74 30.

Bark Dawn, Chase, hence for Buenos Ayres, Dec 24, off Cape St Roque.

An Am bark steering SE, showing a red signal with black letter C in it, Jan 19, lat 35 09, lon 74 37.

Brig Eliza Mary, 10 days from Portland for Cardenas, Jan 25, lat 27 09, lon 70 48.

Brig Amy Warwick, 26 days from Richmond for Rio Janeiro, Dec 9, lat 19 20 S, lon 36 40.

Schr Jane N Baker, 5 days from Philadelphia for Aspinwall, lat 27 30, lon 10.

Schr Arctic, 20 days from Baltimore for Boston, all well, Jan 31, 70 miles S of Sandy Hook (by steamtug Yankee).

Schr Roswell King, of Fairhaven, 9 days from Georgia for New York, with loss of all her sails, Jan 20, lat 37 10, lon 74 40—was steering for the Chesapeake under two storm sails.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BELIZE, Hon—In port Jan 10, bark Honduras, Marshall, from New York, dig.

CARDIFF—Arr Jan 14, ship Caroline C Dow, Bartlett, Bristol, E.

DEMARARA—Arr Jan 7, bark Lamplighter, Thompson, New York.

LAGUAYRA—In port Jan 4, bark Rowena, Wilson, from Philadelphia.

MATANZAS—In port Jan 22, brig Croton, Ingraham, of and for Bristol, RI, ldg, schr Bela Peck, Gardner, wtg—expected to proceed to New Orleans.

NASSAU, NP—Arr Jan 14, schr Orlanna, Thatcher (not Richmond), Matanzas for Cork, having been ashore, as before reported.

PORT PRAYA, CVI—In port Dec 15, bark Parker Cook, Gillan, from Salem (arr Dec 10) for Goree, Africa, ready to sail.

SURINAM—In port Jan 4, bark Alice Tarlton, Rowe, from Cayenne, disg; brig Trenton, Cunningham, for Boston, ldg. Sld 2d, brig Nereus, Homans, Boston.

ST THOMAS—In port Jan 11, ship Lella, Allen, from Rotterdam for Baltimore, arr same day, leaky (see Miscellaneous).

ST KITTS—Arr Dec 29, schr Petrel, Nelson, New York, badly hogged and strained, and was condemned and sold (see Miscellaneous).

ST JOHN, NB—Cld Jan 22, schr Arctic, Tucker, Richmond.

TRIESTE—Sld Jan 16, ship Abby Brown, Curtis, Havana.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

ALEXANDRIA—Arr Jan 30 schrs Hamilton, Ogden, New York; H S Boynton, Grandin, New Bedford. Sld schrs Arctic, Hicks, New York; Fidelia, Wheaton, Boston.

BALTIMORE—Arr Jan 30, barks Ella Virginia, Focke, New York; Marion, Fowler, Rio Janeiro; ketch Laura, Cook, San Blas; [illegible], San Andreas and Corn Island; schr Jackson, Benner, St Thomas. Below ships Wm Penn, from Liverpool; Ernestine, from Bremen. Cld steamship Joe Whitney, Loveland, Boston; schrs Lynchburg, Harris, Rio Janeiro, Alice Howe, Pratt, Arroyo (and sld); schr F R Abbott, Smith, New York. Sld brig C Hopkins, Hamor, St Marys. Went to sea 29th, ship Scotia, for Rotterdam; bark Delaware, for Delaware; schr J H Townsend.

CHARLESTON—Arr Jan 28, brig Maria White, Billings, Attakapas. In the offing ships Amelia, McKenzie, from Havre; Josephine (Br), from Liverpool; barks Jane (Br), from Bristol; [illegible] Clarence (Br), from Cardiff. Cld barks S Tarbox, Tarbox, Liverpool; Palmira (Sp), Sanja, Barcelona (and sld). Sld Br bark Rilla, Henderson, Liverpool; Sp brig Vicenta, Barcelona.

NORFOLK—Cld Jan 29, schrs Herald, Knight, Boston; Alice, Davis, New York.

PHILADELPHIA—Arr Jan 31, steamer Boston, Crocker, New York; bark White Wing, Erling, Porto Cabello. Cld, schrs Chas M Neal, Godfrey, West Indies; E L Hammond, Hammond, Salem.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arr Jan 6 (by tel), bark Almatia, Richardson, Newcastle, N S W. Sld 11th, steamship Cortes, Panama; 12th, ships Fairwind, Crowell, Baker's Island; Nor' Wester, Almy, Hong Kong, with 500 Chinamen and $[illegible],000 in specie.

In port, Jan 12th ships Orpheus, Hawes, and Morning Light, Thomas, to load grain for Europe, Sea Lark, Willcomb, for a port in Mexico, to load wood for Europe.